The New-York Times.

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HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

A Proclamation by the President of the United States.

The War Still to be Prosecuted for the Restoration of the Union.

A DECREE OF EMANCIPATION

All Slaves in States in Rebellion on the First of January Next to be Free.

The Gradual Abolition and Colonization Schemes Adhered to.

Loyal Citizens to be Remunerated for Losses, Including Slaves.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, do hereby proclaim and declare, that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is, or may be suspended or disturbed; that it is my purpose, upon the next meeting of Congress, to again recommend the adoption of a practical measure tendering pecuniary aid to the free acceptance or rejection of all the Slave States so called, the people whereof may not then be in rebellion against the United States, and which States may then have voluntarily adopted, or thereafter may voluntarily adopt, the immediate or gradual abolishment of Slavery within their respective limits; and that the efforts to colonize persons of African descent with their consent, upon the Continent or elsewhere, with the previously obtained consent of the governments existing there, will be continued.

That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all perons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States shall be then, thenceforward, and forever, free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

That the Executive will, on the first day of January aforesaid, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and the fact that any State, or the people thereof, shall on that day be in good faith represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereto at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State and the people thereof have not been in rebellion against the United States.

That attention is hereby called to an act of Congress entitled "An act to make an additional article of war," approved March 13, 1862, and which act is in the words and figure following:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter the following shall be promulgated as an additional article of war for the government of the army of the United States, and shall be obeyed and observed as such.

ARTICLE—All officers or persons in the military or naval service of the United States are prohibited from employing any of the forces under their respective commands for the purpose of returning fugitives from service or labor who may have escaped from any person to whom such service or labor is claimed to be due, and any officer who shall be found guilty by a Court-martial of violating this article shall be dismissed from the service.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect from and after its passage."

Also to the ninth and tenth sections of an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, and which sections are in the words and figures following:

SEC. 9. And be it further enacted, that all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall, in any way, give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army; and all slaves captured from such persons or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found on (or being within) any place occupied by rebel forces and afterward occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captures of war and shall be forever free of their servitude and not again held as slaves.

SEC. 10. And be it further enacted, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory or the District of Columbia, from any of the States, shall be delivered up, or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not been in arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto, and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant, on pain of being dismissed from the service.

And I do hereby enjoin upon and order all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States, to observe, obey and enforce, within their respective spheres of service, the act and sections above recited.

And the Executive will in due time recommend that all citizens of the United States who shall have remained loyal thereto throughout the rebellion, shall (upon the restoration of the constitutional relation between the United States and their respective States and people, if the relation shall have been suspended or disturbed,) be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, *including the loss of slaves.*

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this Twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

GENERAL NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

The great event of the day here is the proclamation of the President ordering the execution of the war measures of the last Congress, and promising freedom to the slaves in all States that persist in the rebellion against the Government. This act, so long expected, so long delayed, bids fair to simplify at once the issues of the war, and immediately to array against each other the unconditionally loyal and the rebellious of all shades and grades. If the cause of the Union and free institutions is strongest, this test will show it, and the only question of its triumph will then be the power in the Government to execute its policy with courage and vigor.

THE NEWS FROM KENTUCKY.

A special private dispatch, just received from Cincinnati, announces that BRAGG is marching on Louisville, Ky., and that Gen. NELSON has ordered the women and children to leave the city. BUELL is believed to have been outgeneraled, and to be several hours behind. The dispatch closes—"A General wanted for the West."

THE OLD ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES.

I have the following statistics in regard to the old issue of United States Treasury Notes, receivable for duties, of the $60,000,0000 issue: $28,420,000 have been returned to the Department and burned; $43,000 have been returned, and are not yet burned; $4,000,000 have been redeemed, but not yet returned to the Department, leaving $27,537,000 yet outstanding As only about half the whole issue has yet been redeemed, and as the Government will be able to get no gold in payment of duties, so long as any of these notes remain in possession of the public, it is plain that the specie required to pay the interest falling due on Oct. 1—$4,000,000—as well as that falling due Jan. 1—$5,000,000—must be procured by the Government by purchase or loan.

Thirty thousand dollars of small currency notes were to-day paid out at the Treasury Department and were all taken within an hour.

CONDITION OF GEN. HOOKER.

Gen. HOOKER is now with his friend, Dr. NICHOLS, at the United States Insane Asylum Hospital, near Washington. His wound is a rifle ball through the left foot. Although the wound is painful, it is not considered dangerous; yet it is sufficient to disable him for active service.

THE CONVALESCENT CAMP.

The Convalescent Camp, under the regulations of Gen. BANKS, is becoming an institution of very great utility. All stragglers and convalescents are immediately sent there, as are officers who have been absent without leave, or have overstayed their leave under circumstances that entitle them to lenity. Soldiers are classified according to the corps to which they belong, and are placed in charge of officers belonging to the same corps, who subject them to the daily drill of camp instruction. When the accumulation becomes sufficient to justify their removal, they are sent to their regiments and commands.

PENSIONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has commenced making appointments of surgeons to make examinations and give certificates in cases of applications for pensions. The fees will make the offices desirable. The following are the appointments already made: Cincinnati, James H. Oliver; Indianapolis, Geo. W. Mears; Leavenworth, Kansas, Selden W. Jones; New-Philadelphia, Ohio, Wm. G. Smith; Terre Haute, Ind., Geo. W. Clippinger; Lafayette, Ind., O. L. Clark; Boston, Geo. S. Jones; Bangor, Me., Ralph J. K. Jones; Rochester, N. Y., Harvey F. Montgomery; Oswego, N. Y., Chas. C. P. Clark; Lyons, N. Y., Nelson Peck; Norridgewack, Me., Uno Robbins, Jr.

ACTING REAR-ADMIRALS.

The following naval officers have been made Acting Rear-Admirals and assigned to the command of the following squadrons, respectively: C. H. BELL, Pacific Squadron; CHAS. WILKES, "Flying Squadron;" T. L. LARDNER, Eastern Gulf Squadron; C. H. DAVIS, Mississippi Flotilla.

From Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, Monday, Sept. 22.

CHARLES MCBRIDE, from Virginia City, arrived here yesterday, one of a party of fifteen bound for the States. He says:

"The party were attacked by the Snake Indians at the City of Rocks, on the Humooldt route, 150 miles north. They fought the Indians for 20 miles, losing six killed and two wounded, and all of their outfit. JOHN CONNER, JOHN SHARPE, BENJAMIN WHITE, JAMES SHAW, WM. DAVIS and MR. GOODMAN were killed. JOHN FOSTER and SAM. KELLY had their arms broken."

Reports of Indian depredations northward are coming in daily, and much trouble is expected to emigration.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

A Raid of Stuart's Cavalry Across the Potomac at Williamsport.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

The Reoccupation of Maryland Heights by Our Forces.

THE REBELS CONTINUING THEIR RETREAT

No Further Collisions at Last Accounts.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Evening, Sept. 20, 1862.

The firing heard last evening in the direction of Williamsport, turns out to have been a raid of STUART'S rebel cavalry. He crossed the Potomac on Friday night into Maryland, at that point, with his cavalry, one regiment of infantry, and seventeen pieces of artillery. The force sent up to drive him back, arrived near the town late in the afternoon. The firing heard was principally from the rebel guns. During the night they recrossed into Virginia and this morning they had disappeared from the opposite shore. No one was hurt.

The work of burying the dead is still continuing. They average about one thousand per day. To-morrow will probably finish it.

The Maryland Heights were yesterday occupied by a National force.

The indications are that the rebels are continuing their retreat into Virginia, leaving the line of the Potomac.

Divine worship was held at headquarters this evening, Bishop WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, officiating.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday Evening, Sept. 22.

The following is the official report of loss in SUMNER'S corps at the battle of the Antietam:

GEN. RICHARDSON'S DIVISION.

Killed	212
Wounded	899
Missing	24

GEN. SEDGWICK'S DIVISION.

Killed	335
Wounded	1,577
Missing	321

GEN. FRENCH'S DIVISION.

Killed	293
Wounded	1,321
Missing	203

Total loss in Gen. SUMNER'S Corps..... 5,208

The loss in missing may be somewhat reduced by stragglers returning.

A train of cars crossed the Monocacy this morning. The road is now open to Harper's Ferry, where there is a sufficient Federal force for all purposes.

The rebels, in their hasty retreat from Maryland, left between 1,100 and 1,200 wounded between Sharpsburgh and the river. They are being paroled.

Twenty-six stands of colors were taken during the battle of the Antietam, and have been received at headquarters. Seven more are known to have been captured, and are in the hands of the different regiments which captured them.

OUR LATEST WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 22.

A special dispatch from Frederick states that some surgeons, just arrived from the army, report rebels still falling back from the Potomac. Not even their pickets are now to be seen.

Another dispatch states that our losses in the last fight are not nearly as great as at first reported, especially in SUMNER'S Corps. In the California Regiment only one commissioned officer was killed (Lieut. WILES) and one hundred and fifty privates killed and wounded.

The last reports from headquarters represented "All quiet along the lines."

THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Another Account of the Great Battle of Antietam.

LETTERS FROM THE BATTLE-FIELD.

The Strong Position Chosen by the Enemy—How the National Forces were Arranged—Desperate Character of the Fighting—The Results, &c.

ON THE FIELD NEAR SHARPSBURGH, MD., Wednesday Evening, Sept. 17, 1862.

This day will be memorable for one of the bloodiest fought battles on the American Continent. The combined forces of the enemy, under JACKSON, LEE, LONGSTREET, and the whole rebel set, have made a stand near Sharpsburgh, and all day long, from 5 o'clock in the morning until now, (8 o'clock P. M.,) have been contesting with the Union Army under MCCLELLAN, led by BURNSIDE, HOOKER, SUMNER, KEYES, and the other heroes of the war. Nothing, I am sure, since the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, can compare with this day's fight, either in its colossal proportions, or in the bloody character of the struggle. Our advance overtook the rebel forces, apparently in full retreat toward the Shepherdstown ford of the Potomac, yesterday morning, and a temporary halt was ordered near Kedysville, a little village three miles north from Sharpsburgh. The enemy had taken possession of the Antietam Hills, on the right of the creek by that name, with Sharpsburgh in their rear. They were attacked yesterday by our batteries across this creek, for the purpose of occupying them until our whole force should come up, but no general engagement ensued. The rebels were evidently preparing for a last desperate stand, before the final attempt to cross the Potomac. Their failure to check our advance here they knew would be fatal to their whole army, for they could not escape safely into Virginia with our artillery and infantry assailing their rear.

The day closed without any decisive results, except that in every encounter our artillery practice was found to be too accurate and terrible for them, and they doggedly yielded every position which they took up.

Meantime, LONGSTREET, who had succeeded in obtaining possession of Maryland Heights the day before, having *pursued the entire force found there,* (except the cavalry, which cut their way through and escaped,) abandoned the position, and was hurrying forward to reinforce the rebel troops at this point.

Thus the two armies, wearied by a harassing march over mountain ranges, and of four days' running fight from beyond Frederick, came together on this memorable field.

The enemy having chosen a strong position on the hills just beyond Kedysville, began a sharp cannonade at 5 o'clock in the morning. He found our boys wide awake, who replied firmly and steadily to the attack.

Gen. FITZ-JOHN PORTER had thoroughly examined the field on the previous day, and a council of the Generals had made a disposition of the various army corps for the grand contest. It will be sufficient, for the present purpose, to state that Gen. BURNSIDE took command of the extreme left, while the other Generals occupied the enemy's front and right. BURNSIDE, with Gens. RODMAN, WILCOX, COX and STURGIS Brigades, extended his lines as far as to the southeast of Sharpsburgh, with the stone bridge across the Antietam Creek in his front. Between their position and that of the enemy, who lay toward the village at the northwest, is a succession of hills running nearly north and south, the highest and most abrupt of which is that rising from the bed of the creek. Gens. HOOKER'S and SUMNER'S corps have been conspicuous throughout the bloody day, the early part of the fight being over their part of the field, while a fierce and protracted struggle was going on at the Stone Bridge, where Gen. BURNSIDE commanded in person. In the latter place we lost, in the forenoon, several brave officers and men. Gen. HOOKER is reported wounded; Lieut. Col. THOMAS BELL, of the Fifty-first, Pennsylvania Volunteers, was mortally wounded while leading his men to the attack at this place, and died soon after. Lieut. BEAVER, of the same regiment; Capt. MALCOLM WILSON and Sergeant HARRY H. STEWART, of the Second Maryland Regiment, Co. A, were also killed. Col. KINGSBURY, of the Eleventh Connecticut, was mortally wounded; and Adjutant ANDREW FOWLER, of the Fifty-first New York, is dead. Sergeant DAVIS, acting Lieutenant in the Twenty-first Massachusetts, had a leg badly shattered; Capt. MARTIN, Co. E, Second Maryland, lost a leg; and Color Sergeants OSBORN and HOOVER, of the Second Maryland, are both severely wounded; also Capt. NEILL, Thirty-fifth Massachusetts. I saw all these lying at a barn near the Stone Bridge, while the battle was progressing, having visited the spot for the purpose of obtaining a list (which is only partial,) of the killed and wounded.

I also saw lying dead on the field the following privates: James Kirby, Co. A, Second Maryland; Peter Daily, Co. I; Wm. Kelly, Co. H; Sergt. Jas. Clark, Co. H; John Q. Adams, Co. C; Daniel Fisk, Co. F, Sixth N. H.; Corp. Chas. M. Noyes, Co. K, Ninth N. H.; S. H. Case, Co. B, Seventeenth Mich.; Sergt. Howard Rand, Co. K, Sixth N. H.; Michael Boland, Co. G, Second Md.; —— Connerty, Co. G, Fifty-first N. Y.; Corp. Keefe, Co. I, Fifty-first N. Y.; Thomas N. Stockwell, Co. I, Fifty-first N. Y.; Robert C. Dale, Co. G, Fifty-first N. Y.; Geo. Summerlock, Co. A, Fifty-first Penn., and Thos. Davis, Co. I, Fifty-first Penn. I saw some half-dozen others on the east side of the bridge, whose names I could not learn, lying on the field. It was not safe to cross the bridge, but I was told several others lay on that side. It is impossible, in the present state of affairs, to obtain anything like an estimate of the numbers killed and wounded, but our losses have been very heavy.

The Irish Brigade, Gen. MEAGHER, in SUMNER'S corps, occupied a very prominent position, and the brave General, I am told, had a horse shot under him. Some report him killed, but I cannot now learn that it is true. He rode in front of his brigade, and waving his flashing blade in the air, beckoned on his men to the attack. Wherever they made a charge the rebel lines were seen to waver and fall back.

The rebels kept as much as possible under cover of the ravines, and seldom advanced to the attack, but there has never been a battle, probably, where there was so little of woods for the rebels to conceal themselves in. The fighting has been mostly in the open field, with the exception of the sharp contest at the stone bridge, where woods (not dense) line both sides of the stream—and a considerable block of trees occupying nearly the centre of the right, where HOOKER was engaged.

The rebels have been driven back at least two miles since the fight began, so that Sharpsburgh has been, during the afternoon, about the centre of the rebel lines.

Three times the rebel caissons have been blown up by our shells. Five different conflagrations have occurred on the field of barns and houses which were set on fire by exploding shells, or purposely fired by the enemy. While I write the whole heavens are lighted up by burning barns and wheat stacks. It is an immense conflagration.

I made the following memoranda of events while overlooking the field:

Capt. COOK'S Parrot Battery, Eighth Massachusetts, occupies the east hill opposite Sharpsburgh and the bridge, and does excellent practice on the enemy's position. Lieut. BENJAMIN, in charge of CARLISLE'S Battery, also doing splendid execution. Twice the enemy's battery of six guns had been silenced or compelled to withdraw from the opposite hill.

The musketry firing down at the stone bridge, where WILCOX and STURGIS are engaged, is sharp and continuous. At 11 o'clock squads of rebels are seen "getting up" the hill. Our batteries are playing on them, which hurries their time. Shells burst, and solid shot plow up the ground all around them. Cheers from the ravine. The Seventeenth Michigan (new regiment and all brave boys) are charging down to the help of WILCOX. Our infantry are seen charging up the hill, and our batteries are ordered to cease firing to avoid hitting them. They are turned on the rebel batteries, which now open on the hill to the right of Sharpsburgh. Our infantry advance, and are shelled by the rebel batteries, and compelled to lie down and finally retire under cover of the next ravine. Our 20-pounder Parrots upset the rebel guns. Splendid shots by BENJAMIN. The Forty-fifth New-York come to the rescue, and are pressing by us toward the bridge. Gen. BURNSIDE has just sent orders for Gens. WILCOX and COX to cross the bridge with their brigades and occupy the hills south of the town. Our troops again advance, and as soon as they show themselves a new rebel battery of four guns, on the hill at the left opens upon us. At 12 o'clock a rebel caisson is blown up, the third one since morning.

Sharpsburgh is now the centre of the action in our front, while HOOKER is actively at work on the right. The firing in that part of the field is terrific and unceasing. The rebel lines are seen drawn up along the ravines at the northwest, and occasionally at tempting to advance. In each instance they are met and driven back.

At 1 o'clock the fighting at the Stone Bridge has ceased, and WILCOX and COX have all passed over. We now have a large force on the hills confronting the rebel lines. They keep up a constant cannonade upon the Union troops. At 1½ P. M. a squad of seventeen rebels are brought to Gen. BURNSIDE as prisoners, who orders them sent to the rear. The spokesman of the party says: "I don't think there is a man of us who doesn't want to get out of the fight." Gen. COX is ordered to move up and occupy the hills south of Sharpsburgh. At 2½ P. M. there is a temporary lull of the firing, but it is very short. At 4½ P. M. our troops push up the hill (the rebels always continue to have us on the down-hill side of the fight) and a large force appears at their extreme left, advancing toward them over the hill. A perfect storm of shot and shell now greet the advance of our boys from a half dozen different batteries at once. On the right of our advance our troops push up toward the rebel lines and are met half way, at a ravine, where a fierce musketry fight continues for half an hour. The balls strike up the dust in the plowed fields in all directions. The fight thickens, and so many batteries are in play, from so many different quarters, it is difficult to distinguish friend from foe. Dust and smoke completely envelope the battle-field.

On the left of the town the Union forces have now gained the crest of the hill, the rebels giving back under their steady fire, and cheers and shouts ring along the line. The rebel flag waves sulkily in the heavy air, in close proximity to the cheerful Red, White and Blue, borne into the thickest of the fight by our brave boys. The Union troops hold their position at the Sharpsburgh road for half an hour, while a deadly contest is going on. Our artillery, which has crossed the bridge, now takes up a position at the left, to check the advance of the rebels, who are trying to flank us, and open a brisk fire. On come the rebel hosts in overpowering numbers, to flank the force on the hill, and WILCOX'S Brigade, which has stood their ground for over an hour, now retire part way down the hill. A tremendous onset was now made from the south, the enemy apparently having received reinforcements, and our left is pressed back. The sun has set, but the contest only thickens with the close of the day. The enemy's shell begin to burst over our hospital near the bridge, and the horses at BENJAMIN'S Battery are shot at the guns. He is ordered by Gen. BURNSIDE to withdraw them. Stragglers come in from the field, some wounded, some *tenderly* escorting comrades who are wounded—it generally takes two or three to perform this service for one man, and all hands wear a gloomy countenance and limp. Gen. BURNSIDE orders them back to their regiments, with a sharp reprimand. Among these delinquents is a Lieutenant of the Sixteenth Connecticut Regiment, whom the General reprimands, and orders his name to be taken. He goes limping, and says a ball hit him in the leg. "But you walked all the way from the field—why did you come here to exhibit your cowardice? You had better remained at home," said the General sharply. At the same instant a youth, not over fifteen, who had his arm torn by a shell or ball, came up, holding the bleeding member in his other hand. "Look at that boy, Lieutenant, he has some excuse for leaving the field," but you have none. Shells now began to hum and burst all over the ground where we stood, and your correspondent began to think there might be danger in remaining longer in *that* place, so he *quietly* mounted his horse and *slowly* moved to the rear.

The rebels received a check soon after dark, and the contest ended for the night. It has been a most sanguinary fight. Our dead lie mingled with the rebel corpses on every part of this wide field—over a space of three or four miles. Many a poor fellow will lie on the cold, damp earth to-night, and pray for death to relieve him of his sufferings.

I shall endeavor to send fuller particulars of the fight than I am now enabled to do, as soon as they can be procured.

Both armies encamped on the field. To-morrow the dead must be buried, and possibly a renewal of the contest be had.

We shall have reinforcements of COUCH'S Division this evening, from Harper's Ferry. E. S.

Events Succeeding the Great Battle—The Rebel Retreat Foreseen—Heavy Losses—Some of the Killed and Wounded—Incidents, &c.

ON THE FIELD, NEAR SHARPSBURGH, MD., Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862.

There has been no engagement to-day—only occasional firing between the pickets, who continue to confront each other on substantially the same field where the contest closed at sundown yesterday. The body of the enemy—if there be any body remaining—are at least three miles further toward the river than they were at the beginning of the battle yesterday morning. Competent judges, with whom I have conversed, among whom is Gen. GRIFFIN—a careful observer, and well versed in the ways of the rebels—believe that they are merely amusing us by these exhibitions of force, while the army proper is really on the retreat to the river, and should this hypothesis prove correct, we shall have a most mortifying result for all the labor, loss and bloodshed of this Maryland campaign. The rebel leaders have drawn after them from Washington an immense army, with its enormous train, which has marched, toiled, fought, and been dragged for fifty miles, over three mountain ranges, at an untold outlay of strength, expense and suffering; they will have supplied their starving army with all it needed; slaughtered and wounded thousands of our brave Union soldiers, and then have escaped back to Virginia to laugh in their sleeve at our laggard way of following up our successes. The old-fashioned way of waiting for the rebel army to make the first move to attack: to choose their own field of operations to fight us; lie still or retreat as suits *their convenience,* seems to be the humor of the hour.

What motives of "strategy" or mysterious plans requiring *time* for development, explains this failure to attack the rebels to-day, a mere novice in warfare has no right to draw in question. But one thing seems apparent to me, the Union army are eager to be "up and at them," and make an end of this rebel *canaille,* and of the rebellion, while we have them and it in our power. The humblest Union soldier will feel the mortification of permitting this ragged and wolfish lazaroni to escape our clutches, by crossing again into Virginia.

In order to ascertain the number of the killed and wounded, as near as might be, so soon after the battle, and to obtain such names of prominent persons who have suffered, I passed over the field to-day, and went to nearly all the hospitals where the wounded are being gathered in.

While the wounded are still on the field, and no official returns are made, it is, of course, impossible to obtain anything like a correct list of the killed and wounded. Lists will soon be prepared, however, and full accounts be sent forward. Every house and large barn contiguous to the field, is occupied by the wounded, where, I am happy to say, provision has very promptly been made for dressing wounds and rendering them comfortable.

The troops in HOOKER'S, SUMNER'S and RICHARDSON'S corps have suffered greatly. Some officers of the General Staff estimate the number of wounded at 13,000, and say there are 5,000 on the field. My own Judgment, after going pretty well over the ground is, that this estimate is greatly exaggerated, and that they do not amount to half that number, while the killed is very small in proportion to the wounded. I think six to eight hundred will cover the *killed,* and twenty-five hundred to three thousand the wounded, making a total of not to exceed *four thousand of killed and wounded.*

Gen. RODMAN was shot through the body, the ball passing through the lung. Gen. MANSFIELD was instantly killed. Gen. HOOKER was wounded in the foot. Gen. HARTSUFF, of RICKETT'S Division, wounded in the right iliac region; a serious wound. Col. BEAL, 10th Maine, in the thigh. Col. Richard OAKFORD, of Scranton, Penn., (132d Penn. Vol.,) was killed. Robert A. ABBOTT was seriously wounded in the lower jaw. Lieut. Jno. C. DOLAN, injured in the hip by a shell. First Lieut. SAWYER, 7th Maine, killed, and about 100 privates of the same regiment wounded. Lieut.-Col. FILLEBROWN was thrown from his horse and injured, but not seriously. Gen. MAX WEBER was wounded seriously in the arm, and amputation may be rendered necessary. The Lieutenant-Colonel of the 49th New-York Volunteers, was dangerously wounded. Col. KINGSBURY, of the Eleventh Connecticut, who was shot through the body twice and wounded in both feet, died this morning. Col. CHILDS, of the 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry, was killed while leading a charge on the right of the field. Gen. RICHARDSON was wounded, and Gen. HANCOCK takes his command. Capt. KELLEY, of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, was badly wounded on Monday in the mountain fight. Gen. PLEASANTON'S command, this cavalry division and four batteries of horse artillery lost several other officers and men, whose names I cannot now obtain.

In Gen. KING'S Division the loss has been heavy. Col. H. A. V. POST, of the Second United States Sharpshooters, was wounded; also, Lieut. Chas. E. Cushing, Co. E, 22d New-York; Lieut. Whitman, Co. B, had his leg shot off—dead; Capt. Myers, Co. I, 14th Brooklyn—dead; Capt. O'Brien, Co. I, 14th Brooklyn—dead; Adgt. Parmele, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—dead; Lieut. Seabury, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—wounded; Lieut. Guest, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—wounded; Capt. Chase, Co. A, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—wounded; Sergeant-Major Shoot, 2d U. S. Sharpshooters—wounded.

In Caldwell's Brigade the loss was severe. The Fifth New-Hampshire Regiment have 119 killed and wounded, among which are fourteen officers. Some of these wounded are the following: Col. CROSS, wounded in the head, slightly; Capt. Long, Co. G, wounded in the arm; Capt. Raulet, Co. E, wounded in the thigh; Lieut. Graves, Co. H, forearm, slight; Lieut. Bean, Co. H, severely; Lieut. Gay, Co. E, mortally; Lieut. Parks.

KILLED IN MICHIGAN SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

Phelix Randall, Co. B.	Israel Colf, Co. G.
Andrew Sallar, Co. C.	John A. Troy, Co. G.
Samuel Hunt, Co. D.	S. H. Hosley, Co. B.
Martin V. Moore, Co. D.	Daniel McMartin, Co. B.
Benjamin Ward, Co. D.	Almeron Palmeter, Co. B.
H. A. Smith, Co. D.	Henry Tomlinson, Co. B.
Wm. Woodward, Co. E.	Alex. McKinnon, Co. D.
Robert C. Irvin, Co. E.	Corp. Miram Heavley, Co. H.
Ephriam Micka, Co. F.	Silas Gardner, Co. D.
Delos Vandeberg, Co. H.	Mason Kearney, Co. I.
Frank Belknap, Co. I.	Wm. Clay, Co. K.
Oliver Chesney, Co. K.	Leonard Ives, Co. K.
David D. Tompkins, Co. K.	Total, 28.

Mr. IVES, of Providence, an Aid of Gen. REYNOLDS, received a severe flesh wound in the thigh by a piece of shell. Probably not mortal. Mr. IVES is a brother of Capt. J. PEYNTON IVES, who commanded the *Picket* in North Carolina, under Gen. BURNSIDE.

The Seventh Maine regiment (Third Brigade, SMITH'S Division,) commanded by Major HASE, went into the fight with 175 men and 14 officers, and came out with only 65 men and four officers unhurt.

Lieut. Butler, Co. A, was wounded and is missing; Capt. Jones, Co. B, wounded slightly; Adjt. Haskell was shot through both legs and his horse was killed; Lieut. Beason, Co. C, wounded in leg; Lieut. Goodman, Co. D, killed; Lieut. Emery, Co. E, wounded slightly; Lieut. Shorey, Co. F, wounded in the leg; Lieut. Warren, Co. H, wounded and missing; Capt. Cook, Co. I, wounded in leg; Lieut. Brown, Co. I, supposed killed; Capt. Cochran wounded in foot; Major Hyde wounded in hand and horse shot under him; not serious.

This regiment is now the body-guard of Gens. FRANKLIN and SMITH. The loss in this regiment is said to have been heavier than any regiment engaged, in proportion to numbers, since the beginning of the war. Their colors with "Williamsburgh" inscribed on them, were riddled with bullets. Capt. J. W. CHANNING has three bullet-holes through his clothes, and both he and Major HYDE came off the field with their clothing all bespattered with the blood of their comrades.

THE TURNER RIFLES.

Officers Killed.

Capt. Gustav A. Loreng, Co. C.
First Lieut. Jacob Pabst, Co. D.
Second Lieut. —— Krano, Co. G.

Some of the Wounded.

Capt. Robert Meikle, Pauls (?) Frick, —— Lohman, Capt. Weber, Lieut. Voelker.

Of enlisted men, there were twenty-six killed and eighty wounded.

THE FIRST DELAWARE—*Complete.*

Killed.

Capt. Watson, Co. A.	Corp. John Brierly, Co. A.
Capt. Leonard, Co. B.	Benjamin Lee, Co. A.
Capt. Richards, Co. C.	Mims J. Nelson, Co. E.
Ed. Moseley, Co. A.	Thomas Oskins, Co. A.

Wm. McCoy, Co. D—shot in both hands.
Emanuel Delasse, Co. F—left elbow.
Thos. G. Chance, Co. F—right knee.
Sergt. Chas. F. Holland, Co. E—right side.
Sergt. J. Spearsley, Co. H—left foot.
James E. Clark, Co. K—right thigh.
John Marshall, Co. A—left leg.
H. L. Savage, Co. G—little finger and right hand.
Geo. R. Ellis, Co. E—left leg.
Thos. Y. McCullen, Co. B—right shoulder.
Clarkson Cloud, Co. K—right shoulder.
Jos. Windsor, Co. A—left leg.
Robt. Brierly, Co. A—abdomen.
James P. Dickerson, Co. F—abdomen.
Perry Wright, Co. D—right hand.
Wesley Freeman, Co. G—ball through right shoulder.
Wm. Porter, Co. H—bayonet thrust in hip.
Jesse Hurd, Co. K—struck by shell in the breast.
James Forgsum, Co. I—ball through right leg.
James Hilleyard, Co. F—right hand.
James Ross, Co. F—hand.
Ed. Ingham, Co. A—spent ball in breast.
Albert Nelson, Co. A—ball in back.
Corp. Geo. Camperson, Co. D—left knee.
Thos. Thornton, Co. I—flesh wound in left arm.
Corp. Patrick McClusky, Co. C—arm.
Jesse D. Furis, Co. A—wrist.
Sergt. J. Martin, Co. A—hand.
J. J. Kerbaugh, Co. A—right hand and one thumb amputated.
David M. Johnson, Co. E—left shoulder.
Henry Morris, Co. F—leg.
Patrick McGarraty, Co. C—right eye.
Corp. Henry Vinning—spent ball.
Jos. Fitzsimmons, Co. F—hip and back.
John Barton, Co. F—flesh wound in leg.
Thomas Workman, Co. F—neck.
Wm. Veach, Co. A—flesh wound in hand.
H. S. Chaffer, Co. I—flesh wound in left ear.
Sergt. M. Hill, Co. C—right foot.
Lieut. C. Tanner, Co. H—breast.
Jno. Walker, Co. H—left leg.
Jno. Curry, Co. H—left hand and right thigh.
Corp. Jos. Booth, Co. H—groin and leg.
Anthony Cheevers, Co. H—shoulder and leg.
Color Corp. Lewis Corell, Co. H—flesh wd. finger.
Daniel Reed, Co. H—flesh, left shoulder.
Jno. Shepherd, Co. A—left shoulder.
Wm. Wahl, Co. G—flesh wound in finger.
Patrick O'Brien, Co. E—flesh wound in left breast.
C. Plaft, Co. A—hit by butt of a musket in breast.
Corp. Duley, Co. H—head and breast.
John Sweeney, Co. A—left side.
Jasper Calhoun, Co. A—left wrist.

In Gen. BURNSIDE'S Corps there has been severe losses in officers and men. The great conflict culminated on the left, where he commanded, and a desperate effort was made to outflank WILCOX and COX'S Divisions, which had gained the summit of the hills, and were fast turning the tide of battle. The contest here was desperate and bloody. To-day I can see our dead scattered over the hill side up which our gallant boys fearlessly charged the enemy. Nothing in modern warfare could exceed the steadiness and courage of the troops, who fought on this part of the field. To-day they occupy the hill, only a quarter of a mile in rear of the position which they took yesterday. The enemy's batteries of seven guns on the left of Sharpsburgh and about the same number on the right of the town continue to threaten our front lines. No material change has occurred since last evening in the position of the forces, but *we occupy the field of battle.*

Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff have remained constantly on or near the field, watching intently every movement of the rebels, who keep themselves habitually out of sight. We ought to learn a lesson from them in this respect. This afternoon the General and all Staff and his Aids might all have been seen lying on the ground, under the shelter of a large wheat stack during a heavy rain. Let those who covet the glory and labors of the battle-field follow the march, and share the toils of our *working Generals,* and they will soon have enough of war.

On the right, in the extreme front, I found General COCHRANE, this morning, with his entire brigade engaged in picket service. Two hundred yards in advance of where he and Adjutant ROOME were, our lines of sharpshooters were lying along the ground, within short rifle range of the enemy's pickets. Every two or three minutes the sharp crack of rifles, and the "bim-m-m" of the bullet was heard, in some cases, passing directly overhead or on either side. Behind them, in a large plowed field, the rebel dead lay very thickly scattered about, in every conceivable position; while muskets, bayonets and the *debris* of the previous day's battle covered the ground. Beside the fence of a small square burying-ground I counted

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

FIFTEEN MONTHS AT THE SOUTH.

Letters from Mr. Wm. Henry Hurlbert to Hon. Amasa J. Parker.

NUMBER THREE.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

DEAR SIR: What I have still to say in the way of strictly personal narrative, I may fortunately dismiss in a very few sentences. Immediately after Mr. BENJAMIN's peremptory refusal to grant me a passport, I was assured by a gentleman, in whose good will and good judgment I had the best reasons for confiding, that a reorganization of Mr. DAVIS' Government was inevitable,—that it would take place upon the reassembling of the Confederate Congress,—and that the new Secretary of War, in all probability, would not hesitate to revise the action of his predecessor. I resolved, therefore, to await this change in affairs before attempting an escape; and taking rooms in a retired part of the city, devoted myself to watching the progress of the great drama of which I had thus been made an unwilling, though by no means an indifferent, spectator. No restraints of any sort were imposed upon my liberty of observation and of movement within the limits of the City of Richmond and its immediate neighborhood, and I took care that my correspondence should be restricted only by my own sense of propriety. After the inauguration of Mr. DAVIS, and the nomination of Mr. RANDOLPH, of Virginia, to the War Office, I made fresh efforts to obtain a passport—but the advance of the Federal armies and the immediate danger of the Capital were then pleaded as reasons for delay. I may admit now, that seeing the actual condition of affairs at Richmond, witnessing the successive panics which attended the destruction of the *Merrimac* and the battle of Fair Oaks, and knowing the real condition of the Southern army during the Spring and early Summer, I confidently anticipated the reduction of Richmond, and was not unwilling to await the triumphant entrance of the National forces. I could not estimate, of course, the nature or number of the obstacles which were interposed at the North to the progress and success of our arms. I saw matters only from the Southern side, and seeing them from that side I could not believe Richmond safe until the retreat of the National armies upon the James River became an "accomplished fact." When no doubt remained upon this head, I felt that the time had come for me to act decisively. I made a final application to the Secretary at War for passports to the North, joining with my own demand that of a friend, an estimable and honorable officer, formerly of the navy, who came into Virginia on private business more than a year ago, was arrested in an arbitrary manner by the Confederate Secretary of the Navy, long his personal enemy; imprisoned without examination like myself; like myself discharged, and refused, like myself, permission to return to his home in Washington. Mr. RANDOLPH (a grandson of the Abolitionist JEFFERSON, and a brother of that RANDOLPH who, in 1832, led the party of immediate abolition in the Virginia Assembly,) positively declined to pass either of us into the territory of the Union, but graciously offered me a passport to leave the Confederate States "by any port in the South!" As I had already enjoyed some experience of the delights of travel in the interior South, you will easily suppose that I did not embrace this offer with unalloyed enthusiasm. I asked to be allowed to defer taking my passport until I could first ascertain from what particular "port in the South" it would be best for me to sail, and at once set about completing my arrangements for a movement in the opposite direction. You will understand that there are good reasons for my not detailing, at this moment, the steps by which I accomplished my purpose. Suffice it to say, that without involving any resident of Richmond in my plans, or obtaining so much as a pass from the city limits, I succeeded in leaving the Confederate Capital in broad daylight, and in a comfortable, though by no means sumptuous vehicle, and that after an agreeably exciting journey of four days, I had the inexpressible satisfaction of descending from a hay-cart at the Navy-yard Bridge in the City of Washington. Turning now to matters of public and historical interest, I may bid farewell to those purely personal details which were necessary to fully explain to you my opportunities of study and observation in Richmond.

I have endeavored to be as brief as possible upon this head, although I have felt that it was my duty to put on record those particulars of my treatment at the South which throw a direct light upon that popular terrorism of which Mr. DAVIS has so formally denied the existence, yet by which his Government was so plainly controlled in its dealings not with myself only, but with other persons whose cases fell under my observation. The forgery of a pretended letter from a New-York editor to myself was very probably an afterthought of the Government to excuse my detention, when pressed for an explanation by individual citizens whose high character forbade the avowal to them of the real motives by which my arrest had been dictated. But so far as the Press and the people at large were concerned, the Government never made even this pitiful explanation of its course. It reserved its excuses for the hour of my liberation. This, and not my arrest was a crime in the eyes of the populace. And I may here remark, that in many instances which came in my way before and after my release from confinement, I found Government officials who were disposed to treat their prisoners with kindness and consideration, absolutely deterred from doing so by the fear of a popular out cry against themselves. The least indication on the part of private citizens of a temper of humanity or forbearance toward Union men, or northern captives, was invariably the signal for a newspaper denunciation. Ladies were insulted in the streets and in the Press of Richmond as far back as in July and August, 1861, for sending a few delicacies and comforts to the National wounded at the hospitals, and to the National prisoners in the warehouses of the city. I have been told, indeed, that similar treatment has been meted out to women in some of our own cities, who had essayed a like course toward the rebels in our hands; but this I am unwilling to believe. I certainly have yet to see the evidences of such a fierce and unrelenting spirit in the North toward the individual Southerner, as I found dominant throughout the South toward the individual Northerner.

The officers of the old army of the Union, now fighting under the Southern flag, distinguished themselves in many cases by the deliberate courtesy and consideration which they showed to such of their former companions-in-arms as fell, by the accidents of war, into their power; yet, even they—although it is due to truth to say that they rarely extended their humanity to the officers of the volunteer regiments in our service—were not always permitted to obey the honorable traditions of their caste with impunity. The "outside pressure," was constant and overwhelming in favor of a barbarous and brutal policy toward the whole "Yankee" race; and to this pressure all the officials of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, substantially succumbed. If they ever evaded its dictates, they did so surreptitiously and with fear and trembling. I remember, for instance, that a Georgian Sergeant, who was conducting a file of National prisoners along Main-street, was ordered into arrest by a Captain on the complaint of a citizen that he had given a drink of whisky from his canteen to one of the prisoners who was weary and fainting. I have little doubt that the Sergeant was discharged almost as soon as he entered his quarters; but the arrest was made publicly—the release, if it took place, took place privately, and public opinion remained satisfied with the chastisement of so heinous an offender.

I might have supposed that this ferocity of the public temper had been engendered by the prosecution of the war, had I not seen its manifestations in the very outset of the struggle, and in parts of the country quite beyond the reach of that flame of invasion which Mr. DAVIS has described as "firing the Southern heart." The interpretation put by the Southern public upon such General Orders as those of Gen. BUTLER at New-Orleans, and Gen. POPE in Virginia, might be pleaded, perhaps, in palliation of such bloodthirstiness as I saw displayed by an educated and accomplished Virginia surgeon in July, 1862, over the reported slaughter after surrender of nearly one hundred Massachusetts soldiers, by Louisiana troops of KEMPER'S Brigade. This gentleman, in the presence of a circle of visitors, quietly stated, without one sigh of disapprobation or horror, that after one of the engagements before Richmond, a number of New-England troops, (he thought nearly a full battalion,) losing their way in a swamp, came out upon a much superior force of Louisiana Infantry. The Northern men reversed arms in sign of surrender. "Recover your arms," shouted the Southern commander, "we refuse your surrender;" and thereupon the Louisianians proceeded with bullet and bayonet to put to death every single man of the force before them. Fearful as this story is, it may perhaps, as I say, be credited to the exasperation consequent upon the popular misrepresentations of the Northern military policy and the inconsiderate tone adopted by certain National officers. But how are we to account for the murders in cold blood of Northern citizens in Georgia and Tennessee, which, as I am unwillingly forced to believe, took place in the early Summer of 1861? How are we to account for the malignant delight with which the most disgraceful stories of violence perpetrated upon Northern men were repeated in the Southern papers long before the battle of Manassas Plains?

Not a gun had been fired in anger in Southern Virginia when a young lady of Northern birth and connections was forced by a mob of "vigilants" to leave her home in that section of the country—hurried away without time to collect debts due her, or to put her house in order, and finally compelled by a person who now holds a Colonel's commission in the Confederate service, to quit at midnight a house in which she had taken refuge, and driven out by him, pistol in hand, to walk twelve miles in the darkness and the rain, through a strange and half-settled country, to the nearest railway station. The explanation of such phenomena as these is not to be sought in the facts of the present alone. They are the outcropping of sentiments which have been long ripening and strengthening in the South, the final outbreak of a profound alienation, which has flowered at last into aversion. For years the South has been learning to hate the North. Through all its ignorant and isolated communities the seeds of distrust and dislike toward the North and Northern men have been sown broadcast, sometimes by men who knew what they were doing and meant to do it, more often by men who believed with nine in ten of our American politicians, that the passions of the people were created by Providence for the benefit of their leaders. Abolitionism was a political engine at the South long before it rose to that dignity at the North. Did not Georgia offer rewards for the head of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, long before the Mayor of Boston knew that such a head existed in the world? By slow but sure degrees, the masses of the Southern people, the non-slaveholders, as well as the slaveholders, (although I do not attach much importance to this distinction, remembering that the slaveholder is the ideal of the non-slaveholder, and that in sympathies and passions the two classes are indeed but one,) the enterprising slave-drivers of the Red River and the Mississippi, as well as the stationary slave-breeders of the North-Atlantic States, have been trained up, through thirty years of our history, to anticipate the collision which the North refused to suppose possible till its crash was upon us. The simple result of this training has been the gradual development of a positive sectional antipathy, so deep and real that it is shared to no inconsiderable extent by the very slaves themselves. Of course there are negroes, and not a few of them, who, by their natural good sense, or their accidental advantages of education, are enabled to understand enough of passing events to make them associate the name of the "Yankees" with their own hopes of liberty. But the average negro of the South has unquestionably imbibed a vague horror and dislike of the "Yankee," a horror and dislike which time and experience will no doubt wear away, but which must be expected to cooperate with the natural docility and the cat-like local attachments of the negro race, in making the negroes subservient to the war policy of their masters wherever the armies of the Union fail actually to fix themselves, and to supersede the old social order by a new. Even the intelligent among the blacks, those who comprehend the meaning of the freedom they desire and are willing to do their part toward securing it, are too intelligent not to recognize the fact that there is a mass of *negro* ignorance and prejudice to be overcome before the slaves can be made to put forth their hands to the armies of the North. Their own feeling on the point was admirably expressed to me by a very clever and faithful servant whom I employed at one time during my stay in Richmond. "We want to do better, Massa, but we want de better to come to us; we don't want to go to it." With the exception, perhaps, of the negroes in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, which have been the penitentiary States of slavery, and have absorbed the most dangerous classes of the negro population, the negroes of the South do not present such elements of insubordination and turbulence as existed in Hayti, where the slave population had been constantly recruited from the aboriginal children of warlike Africa. They are in the main a quiet and comparatively contented peasantry, not easily roused to action out of their ordinary grooves, and strongly influenced, as it is but natural they should be, by the prejudices and the passions of their superiors. I have never believed that the negroes of the Atlantic South would be regarded by their masters as a hostile element in the pending war, and my experience of the past year has only confirmed me in the conviction that so long as the slaves can be kept out of contact with the armies of the Union, so long all expectations of damage to the Southern cause from them must prove delusive. To them the Yankees are Greeks, whom they fear even with gifts in their hands—and it is not to be supposed that they will believe in the possibility of a white man's taking away a negro for any other purpose than to sell him, until they have actually experienced the consciousness of freedom within the lines of a National army. Meanwhile, they do the home-work of, and set free for the field a vast white population which hates the North and Northern men as intensely as the Italians hate the Austrians, or the Poles the Russians. That this hatred is unreasonable seems with some good people to be an argument for disbelieving its existence; but I have never heard that it is necessary to believe in witchcraft before one believes that our ancestors hung and drowned and burned old women for witches. It seems to me that in the whole recent course of our political history, we have lost sight of the grave lessons implied in WASHINGTON'S warning against "geographical" divisions. Separation is the first step always toward aversion, and that communal independence which is one of the elements of our strength has also been one of our dangers from the beginning. Do we not all of us see how subtly and inevitably this force of repulsion begins to act, upon the establishment of never so slight and airy a line of division between two bodies of men? You cannot organize an engine company, or set off a ward in a city, or establish the boundaries of a township, without calling into life the first inklings and faint forthputtings of that spirit which, on a grander scale and swollen with the contributions of history, parts nation from nation and alienates race from race. We had a nationality to form and consolidate here in America—and, as you well know, Sir, at the South the process had been slower and less complete by far than at the North. The belief in State Sovereignty was the reigning political creed of the South when this war broke out. At the North this belief, even in the minds of men who professed it, had paled and waned before the steady growth of the warm National feeling. At the South, in those agricultural communities, where towns were few and far between, and the angles of local prejudice were not worn away by the constant intercourse of multitudes, the State continued to take precedence of the nation in the affections of men. The man of New-York or Michigan was an American in the first place; a man of his State in the second. The South Carolinian or the Virginian was a man of his State in the first place, an American only in the second. Such were the interests and such the habits of life of men in the South that this was almost inevitable. The State met him at every turn in his transfers of land, in his purchase of slaves, in his daily affairs, hopes and fears. The Federal Government was remote and theoretical. When the two came into collision, the consequences predicted so long ago by DE TOCQUEVILLE came to pass. The State grew to his heart. The nation was rejected as an usurper and an intruder. Of course every month of war has tended only to attach him more strongly to the one, to excite him more fiercely against the other.

When I emerged from my prison in January of the present year, I came out upon a state of feeling at the South which curiously and painfully illustrated the depth and perverseness of the alienation which now exists there from the North, and from the Union as identified with the North. The affair of the *Trent* was then the ascendant question of the hour, and the news of the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL had just reached Richmond. This news was received, not at Richmond only, but throughout the South, with a disgust and disappointment upon which I do not think Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL themselves would have looked with unmixed satisfaction. One may be quite willing to be a martyr to his country, and yet be slightly nettled that his escape from martyrdom is regarded as a national misfortune, almost without compensation in the trivial circumstance of his personal safety. And this was the undisguised feeling of the South upon this occasion.

The prospect of a war in which the English flag should be carried in triumph along the coasts, and through the heart of the North, had been welcomed by the South with enthusiastic delight. No memory of the old ties, no sorrow in the thought of disaster and disgrace impending over the old flag of the old Union had been anywhere visible. There had been a fierce and general exultation over the hope, loudly expressed, that England would reject all explanations and exact a terrible vengeance upon the offending "Yankees." And when the tidings of a pacific settlement came—mingled with something like rage against Great Britain for accepting any "reparation," was a consoling belief that at all events, the "Yankees" had been brought to their knees, forced to eat their words, and to lower their flag. I wish, Sir, that the worthy citizens who still dream of reconstructing the Union by "conciliating the South" and extending the hand of friendship to these "erring brethren" could have been with me in Richmond in January last to witness the receipt of this news from the *Trent*. The man who, in the face of what I then heard and saw, could hope for a renewal of old fraternal relations on the old basis of compromise between the South and the North, might be safely intrusted, I think, with the task of inducing the Pope to crown VICTOR EMANUEL King of Italy, in the Capitol at Rome. And yet, when this news came to Richmond, the Southern people were firmly convinced that the war was near its end. The Northern advance had not yet begun, and few men believed that it ever would begin in any formidable shape. ZOLLICOFFER, it is true, had been defeated—but in an advance made by Southern troops upon a National position. Hilton Head had been occupied, but with no discernible result beyond the desolation of a few Carolina plantations, and the fortification, on a much more extensive scale than before, of all the approaches to Charleston.

Fort Henry, Donelson, Hatteras, Roanoke Island, the evacuation of Bowling Green and Columbus, the surrender of New-Orleans—all these were yet to come. The South in January was confident of speedy peace, and in a comparatively amiable mood of mind. Yet it is my firm belief that any man, no matter what his station, who should have proposed to the people of Richmond in January the reconstruction of the Union, no matter on what terms, would have been then and there torn to pieces.

The effects of subsequent events upon the popular temper and will at the South, down to August of the present year, I shall attempt, in a future letter, to describe.

And I remain, my dear Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

WM. HENRY HURLBERT.

A Card from Cassius M. Clay.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18, 1862.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

GENTLEMEN: In the number of the New-York *Evening Express* of the 17th inst., there is an article headed "The Washington Press—Military Dictators and Directors," in which my name is introduced. That paper, I had supposed, had ceased to exist with the calumnies which for long years it had consistently heaped upon all the liberal men of the Republic, and especially upon myself. What was my surprise, then, to find in its faded pages, that although its life-blood seemed to be nearly exhausted, its malignity was as virulent as ever.

It attemps to involve me in the list of "military dictators," by quoting the Lafayette (Indiana) *Courier*, thus:

"It violates no confidence in the statement that Hon. H. S. LANE, Judge TEST, JESSE L. WILLIAMS, Hon. R. W. THOMPSON, CASSIUS M. CLAY, and other representative men of the Northwest have recently been in Washington, urging upon the President the acceptance of a proposition for the consolidation of the troops of the Northwestern States into one grand division, under the command of Gov. MORTON," &c. And upon this basis the *Express* attempts to show that I and others are attempting a dictatorship, and following "in the most approved traditions of the State-Rights politicians," and concludes: "The fact only affords another evidence of the easy manner in which extremes meet and act together."

Now, so far as I am concerned, I pronounce this a slander against me in every respect, both in its allegations of fact and in its inferences of political motives. I have never said a word to the President about Gov. MORTON, or in favor of making him the commander of the Northwestern grand division of troops. I have never advocated any such formation, nor spoken of any such probable success. I have never proposed any other way of carrying on the war than by the constituted authorities. I have never desired the overthrow of the President, or the establishment of the dictatorship of FREMONT, or of any other man. On the contrary, I have, both before and since leaving Russia, said that our only hopes of success were in giving the President a hearty support, as any man of common sense must see that a war in the North must result in the separation of the Confederate States. I have not thought that the President was right in his policy in reference to Slavery—the cause of the rebellion. But he was made President, not I, and his views must dominate mine. But I believed him honest; he has shown great ability, activity and earnestness. He has accomplished much in the right direction; is progressive, and will, I doubt not, accomplish more. I trust him, and I call upon all the Republic to trust him. In Europe, alone of all our Ministers, I have been assailed at home. Again, before I take the field, I am calumniated; my actions and my success in both cases I would prefer to be my only defence. But these allegations against my good name go beyond me, to strike distrust and infuse weakness into the country. I therefore forego my usual rule, and refute at once a calumny which none but the ally of traitors and tyrants would utter, and none but men emasculated by flunkeyism and subservience to the slave-power would be silly enough to believe.

I am truly, your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO LIBERALITY.

$100,000 for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded.

The United States Sanitary Commission will live in history. Its organization is perfectly adapted to the desired end; its officers are men of worth and above suspicion; its constant endeavor has been to soothe the sufferings of the sick and wounded; and its only reward are the thanks of the relieved and the prayers of the loved ones at home.

Its praises have been sounded in California, and from thence comes the following echo:

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 20.

To H. W. Bellows, President, and George T. Strong, Treasurer, U. S. Sanitary Commission:

We have this day forwarded to you, per steamer, drafts on EUGENE KELLY & Co., New-York, for one hundred thousand ($100,000) dollars, contributed by citizens of San Francisco for the relief of sick and wounded soldiers and seamen of the Federal army and navy.

The Committee wish, if there are branches of the Commission in St. Louis and Cincinnati, independent in their organization as regards money, that a portion of this sum should go to them.

Arrangements have been made with EUGENE KELLY & Co. to pay to you at once, if necessary. See them and inform us by telegraph.

S. H. F. TESCHENMACHER,
Chairman Central Relief Committee.
JAMES OTIS, Treasurer.

Naturally somewhat surprised at this astounding munificence, the Commission was at first in a nonplus of "what does this mean," but arriving soon to its senses, the able President, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, sen the following characteristic reply by telegraph:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

To S. H. F. Teschenmacher, Chairman Central Relief Committee, San Francisco:

Your magnificent contribution will electrify the country! Thanks to God and to San Francisco for such unparalleled generosity. We shall make equitable distribution of your bounty. It will be staunching wounds and cooling fevered lips before this reaches you! On the strength of it, I telegraph our agents constantly to spare nothing on the battle-fields of Maryland and Virginia, where we are disbursing hospital stores at the rate of five army loads per day.

Your example will reanimate all our cities and towns. We shall lack nothing from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, when their already noble example is outstripped at a bound by the youngest great city in the nation—furthest from the seat of war and already nearest to the sick and wounded on her battle-fields.

H. W. BELLOWS,
President of Sanitary Commission.

The San Francisco "Howards" could not have done better than this to lend to the Lord, by giving to the poor.

Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York.

From the 15th day of Sept. to the 22d day of Sept., 1862.
Men, 78; Women, 73: Boys, 124; Girls, 133....Total, 408.
Adults, 151; Children, 257. Males, 202; Females, 206.
Colored Persons, 3.

Of the prominent diseases, cholera infantum took off 43 victims, infantile convulsions 21, consumption 46, dropsy in the head 16, typhoid fever 14, diarrhœa 15, and delirium tremens 5; while 8 persons were drowned, and 3 died of old age.

Of the deceased 111 were under 1 year old, and 91 under 2 years, while none had reached the age of 90. 286 were natives of this country, 75 were from Ireland, 25 from Germany, 10 from Great Britain, 2 from Switzerland, 2 from Prussia, and 1 each from Austria and Canada: while 1 was born at sea, and 2 are unknown. 38 died at the public institutions.

The following is a recapitulation or the diseases classified:

Alcoholism	6	Premature birth	6
Bones, joints, &c.	4	Stomach, bowels, and digestive organs	132
Brain and nerves	72	Uncertain seat, and general fevers	36
Generative organs	5	Unknown	0
Heart, and blood vessels	7	Urinary organs	4
Lungs, throat, &c.	100	Violence, accidents, &c.	20
Old age	3		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	13		
Total			408

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Sept. 23, 1861	374	Inc. 34
Week ending Sept. 15, 1862—		
From acute diseases	296	
From chronic diseases	191	
From external causes, &c.	42	529
Week ending Sept. 22, 1862—		
From acute diseases	225	
From chronic diseases	146	
From external causes, &c.	37	408
Decrease this week		121

The number of deaths in the institutions compared with the corresponding week of 1861:

Week ending Sept. 23, 1861	60
Week ending Sept. 22, 1862	38
Decrease this week	22

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary inspection in the abatement of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Sept. 20, 1862:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	62
Complaints for which no cause existed	1
Notices for abatement served	88
Abatements of nuisances under notice	133
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	143
No. of loads of night soil rem'v'd from the City limits	636
No. of dead horses removed from the City limits	64
No. of dead cows removed from the City limits	3
No. of dead goats removed from the City limits	11
No. of dead hogs removed from the City limits	24
No. of dead dogs and other small animals removed from the City limits	150
No. of barrels of offal removed from the City limits	1,100

The annexe table shows the temperature of the atmosphere in this City during the past week, the range of the barometer and thermometer, the variation of the wind currents and the state of the weather at three periods during each day, viz.: at 9 A. M., and 3 and 9 o'clock P. M.

Days of the Week.	Days of the Month.	9 o'clock A. M. Barometer.	9 o'clock A. M. Thermometer.	9 o'clock A. M. Wind.	3 o'clock P. M. Barometer.	3 o'clock P. M. Thermometer.	3 o'clock P. M. Wind.	9 o'clock P. M. Barometer.	9 o'clock P. M. Thermometer.	9 o'clock P. M. Wind.	Lowest point, night.
Sat.	14	30.79	59	NE.	30.79	64	NE.	30.79	59	SE.	57
Sun.	15	30.56	65	SW.	30.44	68	SW.	30.44	66	SW.	
Mon.	16	30.51	63	NE.	30.51	69	NE.	30.51	66	SE.	
Tues.	17	30.51	64	E.	30.51	66	SE.	30.53	66	SE.	
Weds.	18	30.53	72	SE.	30.39	74	SE.	30.34	69	NW.	
Th'rs.	19	30.34	72	N.	30.44	80	NW.	30.47	68	N.	
Frl.	20	30.47	69	NW.	30.44	72	SW.	30.47	66	SW.	

Funeral of William B. Wilcox.

The obsequies of WM. E. WILCOX, the member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, who was killed on Friday evening last, being run over by Engine Company No. 26, took place yesterday.

About 1½ o'clock, the members of Hook and Ladder No. 18, and the Fire Department friends of the deceased, collected at his late residence, No. 105 Elizabeth-street, whence the body was escorted in funeral procession to Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, in Broadway. Among those who participated were delegates from the Boards of Fire and Appeal Commissioners, Exempt Firemen, Trustees, Engineers, and members of the various companies. The Department Banner was in charge of Engine Company No. 9. The organization of which deceased was a member turned out *en masse*, furnishing the following pall-bearers:

John F. Dowling, Cornelius Desmond, Wm. Casey, John Feely, James Barry, John McCauley, Owen Cavanagh, John Hoare, Peter Monaghan, Patrick White, Thos. McGinnis and Wm. Morris. Arrived at the Church about 2½ o'clock, the remains, which were encased in a silver-mounted mahogany coffin, were carried by the pall-bearers to the front of the pulpit. The relatives and friends followed, and were seated in the front pews. The body of the house was occupied by large numbers of mourning friends.

Rev. Mr. ETHIS officiated as the clergyman of the occasion. He read an appropriate passage of scripture, after which he delivered a brief address on the uncertainty of life, and the necessity of being prepared for any emergency. He concluded with a touching prayer for the family of the deceased, beseeching the Almighty to strengthen them in the hour of their bereavement.

After a suitable opportunity for all who desired to view the remains, the mournful *cortège* was re-formed, and all who were in carriages proceeded *viâ* South Ferry to Greenwood, where the body was placed in the Firemen's Plot. During the solemnities, the City Hall and other fire bells tolled, in accordance with the order of Chief Engineer DECKER.

Romantic Adventure—A Female Zouave.

Early yesterday morning, a young boy (?) apparently about 17 years of age, carpet-bag in hand, and attired in full Zouave costume, presented himself at a shipping office in the Third Precinct, and stated his desire to embark on a whaling voyage. After conversing with the lad for some time, the person in charge of the office had his suspicions aroused, by the seeming effeminacy of the applicant, that all was not as it appeared. He accordingly sent for Capt. MOUNT of the Third Precinct, who, immediately on seeing the youthful would-be seaman, pronounced her a female beyond all question, despite her very artful disguise. After a great deal of protestation, the young girl confessed that her name was BRIDGET SILK, she was seventeen years old, and was a native of Eastchester, N. Y., where she had been living with her sister. Her parents were dead some time. She had become imbued with a desire for romantic adventure, and for the purpose of carrying out her plans, had intended shipping for a whaling voyage. She had selected the Zouave costume as a better disguise than an ordinary male attire, and she made quite a creditable Zu-Zu. Her first idea was to enter the army as a volunteer, but the difficulty of passing the doctor had restrained her from this course, as she knew no way of avoiding the—to her—awkward but necessary ceremony. She expressed her intention quite freely to run away again, if she was sent home, as she had determined to see the world outside the narrow limits of the village where she was reared. Capt. MOUNT presented her to Superintendent KENNEDY, who directed Officer RICE to take her to her friends. Mr. RICE, when we last saw him, was carrying a huge carpet-bag in one hand, and leading the girl-boy by the other, she followed by a crowd of curious masculinities.

The Hebraic Orphan Refuge.

The Hebrew Benevolent Society, an institution which does an immense amount of good to the poor and suffering of its peculiar humanity, and saves the City and County of New-York much money annually, is erecting, for the accommodation of Jewish orphans, a large Asylum, of which the following is a comprehensive description:

The building is being erected on Seventy-seventh-street, 125 feet from the corner of Third-avenue, and will be situated some distance back from the street line, thus leaving an open space around the edifice on each side, 125 feet on the Third-avenue and 55 feet on the other side, with a spacious courtyard in front. The edifice will consist of a main building, with two wings, with the principal frontage on Seventy-seventh-street, and will be built in somewhat of a Romanesque style, surmounted by a cupola. The main building will be sixty feet deep, while the wings will project five feet on the front and three feet on the rear. The whole frontage will be 120 feet. The building will consist of three stories and loft, with basement and sub-cellar. The cellar will be built in the most substantial manner, of the best quarried blue-stone, with hammered facings. The front of the basement on Seventy-seventh-street, and facing Third-avenue, will be composed of Connecticut brown-stone, with rustic joints. The residue of the front on Seventy-seventh street will be of the best Philadelphia pressed brick, with brown-stone trimmings. There will be projectings gables to each and wing the main building. In the centre of the projection on each end will be the representation of a "*Mogen David*;" the centre one will also have the date "1862" inscribed. The corners of the gables will consist of ornamental brick-work, with gutters of the best galvanized iron.

The principal entrance will be on Seventy-seventh-street, and will be reached by a handsome flight of brown-stone steps, with similar railing and masonic pedestals. The pilasters, jams, archway, and cornice, will consist of brown stone, with moldings of the same material. Over the doorway, on an arched slab, will appear the inscription:

HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

On the east front of the building will be an inscription reading "Orphan Asylum of the Hebrew Benevolent Society."

The court-yard in front will be twenty-six feet deep, and the whole frontage in width. On passing through the principal doorway, the visitor will enter a spacious vestibule, and from thence the principal hall, which will be fifteen feet in width, and will run along the whole width of the main building, being intersected at the wings by two cross halls, each eight feet wide.

The first story will contain, in the main building, the visitor's reception room, Directors' meeting room, parlor, and library. The east wing will contain the lecture-room, which will be also used as a Synagogue by the inmates; and the school-room will be in the west wing. Each of these latter rooms will be fifty-six and six tenths feet in length, by twenty-five and six tenths feet in width. There will be three entrances to this floor in the main building, and one in each of the wings.

There will be but three staircases in the building. The principal one will be built of black walnut, and will extend from the first story to the second. The others are to be composed of oak, and will reach from the first story to the loft, with continuations to the basement. A dumb waiter will extend the whole height of the building, from the cellar to the loft.

The second story will be devoted to the dormitories. In each wing there will be a spacious sleeping apartment for the children, while the front of the main building will contain the apartments of their nurses and attendants. The rear of this floor will be occupied by the bath rooms, the necessary toilet rooms, etc. The third floor will be similarly occupied, with the exception that the rear of the floor will be devoted to the apartments for sick children, with the necessary toilet rooms, ventilating shafts, etc.

The loft, which is formed by the slope of the roof, will be used for storage, lumber-room, &c. In the basement will be situated the kitchen, laundry, warden's dining-room, sewing and store-rooms, with an abundance of closet-rooms. In the east wing will be the dining-hall for the inmates, which is capable of dining 100 children at one time, with scullery and pantry attached. The west wing will be devoted to a playing-room for the children, during inclement weather. The cellar will contain the hot-air furnaces for heating the building, coal-bins, &c. There will also be a large vault under the front stoop.

The halls and principal rooms will be wainscoted throughout, the halls plastered in stucco, in blocks to imitate stone. The whole will be finished in a high style of art, and will no doubt reflect great credit on all concerned. It is expected that the edifice will be able to accommodate 200 children. WILLIAM LAIMBEER, Jr., has the contract for the mason work, and RENNESSY & GIBSON are to do the carpenter work.

The building is rapidly progressing under the supervision of Mr. H. FRENBACH, the architect, and the following building committee: M. Rossman, Ph. Frankenheimer, Samuel Hackes, Jacob Goldsmith, Henry Lewis, H. B. Herts, Jr., S. M. Cohen, M. Cooper, W. Heller and Seligman Adler.

Loss of the United States Man-of-war Adirondack.

TRIAL OF CAPT. GANSEVOORT.

A naval Court of Inquiry convened yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, for the purpose of investigating the circumstances under which the United States steam sloop-of-war *Adirondack* was lost off the coast of North Carolina. The President of the Court is Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, late Commander-in-Chief of the Potomac and James River flotilla. The first officer whose action in the premises is to be overhauled is Capt. GANSEVOORT, Commander of the lost vessel. He reported himself, yesterday, to Admiral PAULDING, and appeared before the Court on its organization. Commodore SMITH and Commodore MARSHAND are members of the Court.

The *Adirondack* was wrecked off Man-of-war Keys, in the Bahama group of Islands, on the 23d of last August, at eight bells (4 o'clock,) in the morning. She struck on a coral reef and bilged. The splendid guns were spitted and thrown overboard, but buoys were attached to them to facilitate their recovery, if it were otherwise practicable. Everything else on board, including the 204 souls who constituted the ship's crew, was saved.

The Brooklyn Horticultural Society.

To-night the Brooklyn Horticultural Society open the Brooklyn Academy of Music in grand and gorgeous style. The house has been superbly decorated with flags and banners, and beautifully entwined with floral garlands. Everybody will desire to be there, that they may see the exhibition, and not only that, but that they may aid the widows and children of the deceased soldiers of the army of the Union. On Friday night, in furtherance of the same blessed work, a grand promenade concert will be had at the same place, and under the same auspices. DODWORTH'S unexcelled band will furnish the music, and a delightful evening may be confidently anticipated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MAGDALENS AND THE ARMY WORK.—One good, arising from the overplus of labor and scarcity of laborers, is the business it supplies to our benevolent institutions. The frail Sisters, who are for a time pent up within the "Magdalen Asylum" walls, know happier hours now than usually fall to their lot; for they have plenty to do, and, even more than this, they are inspired by the knowledge that they are working for their country. Their contract, procured through the efforts of the worthy Steward of the Institution, Mr. OTTER, covers the necessities of six thousand soldiers in the matter of underclothing and bed furniture, as ticks, pillow-slips, &c. Ten machines keep up a busy hum in the sewing-room, and the work was never more merrily done. The girls and women seem more than thankful for it, and vie with each other in progress. The papers are read to them once a day, and an eager attention is manifested by nearly all. Already two thousand garments of the present demand have been completed, and will be sent at once to the needy troops about Washington. Four sewing-machines have been purchased for the asylum, and the inmates take useful lessons thereon, thus practicing a trade which may afterward assist them to an honorable livelihood. They like the noisy machines best, for it sounds more as if they were accomplishing much. WHEELER & WILSON have lent these four, and GROVER & BAKER two, till the rush of work is over.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.—This eloquent and irrepressible Unionist was announced to deliver an address last evening at the Academy of Music, in Philadelphia. We understand that arrangements are on foot to bring him before a New-York audience. Mr. TRAIN has been honest, outspoken and bold, in his Union speeches in England, as all know who have read the reprint of those that have been published in this country. Notwithstanding his fierce attacks upon many of England's institutions, he has always been a favorite with the people themselves there, his speeches and addresses being listened to by large assemblages. The opposition and persecution which Mr. TRAIN has encountered in endeavoring to introduce horse-railroads, or tramways, as they are denominated across the water, into England, is familiar to all, and although coming principally from those interested in omnibus companies in London, it was increased by the fearless and spirited speeches which he from time to time made, in reply to the slanders heaped upon the American nation. He still holds the English Government patent, and as the tramways are a prime necessity, that the people will insist upon having ere long, he will sooner or later realize a fortune. Mr. TRAIN has been in Washington during the past week. On Thursday he dined with Mr. SEWARD, and had an interview with the President, Gen. BANKS, Secretaries STANTON and WELLES.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church will open session at St. John's Chapel, in this City, next Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. It is expected that all the bishops of the loyal States will participate; but owing to the national complications enforcing the absence of the Southern prelates, the sessions will be limited and the business confined to strictly local affairs. The public will look with considerable interest for some expression by the convened bishops of loyalty to the Government. The Episcopalians, as an ecclesiastical body, have ever avoided touching, however remotely, upon political topics; and, at the last Convention Mr. JAY'S Anti-Slavery motions were rejected. In the present state of the country, however, the bishops and laity representing this influential and wealthy body of Christians will undoubtedly take occasion to breathe a word of sympathy for our Government.

CURRENCY TROUBLES.—The failure of the Treasury Department to supply the new currency in sufficient quantity, has caused much inconvenience to the public in general, who are thus forced to content themselves with the "sticking currency." Many of the monopolies—such as the Consolidated Stage Company and the Madison-avenue Stage Line—are endeavoring to discredit the postage stamps by refusing to take them. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, the people are purchasing postage stamps at the Post-office; and, this afternoon, the line of applicants reached from the Postmaster's office up stairs four or five houses down into Cedar-street.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.—The amount disbursed under the recent ordinance of the Common Council offering $50 extra bounty to all volunteers enlisting in this City, since the 3d inst., is but a little over $200,000, which would put the return of enlistments at 4,000 men. The applicants at the

Wednesday, was postponed in consequence of the storm. It will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 23, from C. P. McGregan's Yacht Club House, foot of Van Buren street, Jersey City, at 1 o'clock P. M. The entrance fee is $10, and the winning boat takes the entire purse; the contestants will sail as cat-rigged, and the race is open for all yachts of 30 feet and under. Entries can be made until 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the day of the race.

TAXES ON PERSONAL ESTATE.—The books for taxes on personal estate were opened yesterday, at the office of Receiver KELLY. But few payments were made, or will be made for some days yet. Toward the close of the time the people begin to crowd the Receiver's doors, but at the beginning, they hold back, thus having the use of their money, and the books are about to be closed.

AN INGENIOUS INVENTION.—In another column will be found the advertisement of Mr. O. SPILLER, relating to a new and apparently valuable invention. It is a shot-proof vessel, whose construction is at once simple and complete. The main features which, in the opinion of the inventor, claim for it general attention and regard, are its power of resistance to offensive operations, the lightness of the vessel, and the fact that, to all intents and purposes, it is an absolute life-boat.

RENEWING LICENSES.—To-day, the carmen and others, who must procure licenses, or have them renewed, commenced their visits to the City Hall. The number was small, but will increase day by day. After the 31st day of October, no license will be renewed.

LETTERS FOR PORT ROYAL.—The Naval Supply Schooner *Delphine* will leave this port for Port Royal on Thursday, Sept. 25. All packages for the officers of the vessels composing the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, will be forwarded free of all charge, if left at No. 40 Vesey-st., care of L. C. STYLES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—We are requested to call attention to the *peremptory sale*, to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, by the Sheriff, of the magnificent house and six lots of land on the northwest corner of the Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, formerly occupied by Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND.

FOR NEWBERN.—The steem transport *Ellen S. Terry*, at Pier No. 12, North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Newbern, N. C. The steam transport *Wm. P. Clyde*, at Pier No. 9, North River, is also loading subsistence stores and ordnance for Washington, D. C.

The steamship *United States*, built by C. & R. POILLON, at their yard in Brooklyn, is now on the Sectional Dock, foot of Rutgers-street, East River, to receive her first suit of copper. This fine vessel has been for the past month engaged in transporting troops in the Chesapeake.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—SUSAN MULRAY, a domestic in the employ of HENRIETTA THOMPSON, of No. 369 Broome-street, was arrested yesterday by Detective FARLEY, upon the charge of stealing a large quantity of jewelry from her employer. She was locked up for examination.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

Present—John S. Henry, Esq., Chairman; Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Ottiwell, Froment—5.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President announced that the Board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 128, 132, 133, 134, 135, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Nos. 2,667, 2,669, 2,571, 2,577, 2,579, 2,581, 2,585, 2,589, 2,593, 2,595, 2,601, 2,603, 2,607, 2,609, 2,613, 2,617, 2,619, 2,623, 2,627, 2,631, 2,633, 1,680, 2,024, 2,456, 2,462, 2,464, 2,468, 2,470, 2,474, 2,476, 2,480, 2,482, 2,484, 2,488, 2,490, 2,492, 2,494, 2,498, 2,498, 2,500.

Overissue of Parker-Vein Coal Company—Liability of the Officers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Grover.

Augustus F. Shotwell vs. *Hippolyte Mali and Otis P. Jewett.*—This case has been before fully stated in the TIMES. The plaintiff claims to have purchased *bona fide*, 400 shares of the overissued stock of the, Parker-Vein Coal Company, of which the defendant, Mali, was President, and Jewett Vice-President. At Circuit, the plaintiff obtained a verdict for the price he paid for the stock, with interest, amounting to $6,671 64. The par value of the stock was $100 a share. The complaint states three causes of action: The first, that the plaintiff owns $400 worth of genuine shares of the stock, which had become depreciated and valueless by reason of the overissue: the second, that the plaintiff has been wrongfully induced to buy 400 shares of genuine stock, upon defendant's representations (by the company's circulars and otherwise) that the company was prosperous, whereas the value of the stock had been destroyed by the overissue: third, that the defendants had sold spurious stock in the market, which plaintiff had bought, supposing it to be genuine. The presiding judge ruled that the plaintiff could not recover on the first or second count, and submitted the case to the jury on the question whether the stock purchased by the plaintiff was spurious. Exceptions were taken by the defendants to a refusal to dismiss the complaint; to the admission and exclusion of evidence; to refusals by the Justice to charge as requested; and for misdirections in the charge.

The Justice directed judgment to be stayed and that the exceptions should be first heard at General Term.

After argument by counsel, the Court took the papers. Decision reserved.

Charles O'Conor for appellants: Marshall S. Bidwell for respondents.

The Opinion of the Court in the Case of Gen. Fremont.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Wilson vs. *Leeds.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Before Justice Clerke.

Pairsen et al. vs. *Pairsen et al.*—Reference ordered to report on title, &c.

Dockstader vs. *Mitchell.*—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs, and disbursements in taking writ of inquiry, and entering judgment, and $10 costs of this motion.

Bagaine vs. *Foot.*—Motion granted.

Important Decision.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Grover.

David Merritt, Administrator, vs. *Richard H. Peace, Henry Bostwick, et al.*—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover, against the defendants, the sum of $2,000. The loan was made in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1859, and the defendants agreed to pay for the same at the rate of three per cent. per month for one year, and, if not paid at maturity, at the rate of three per cent. per month after the same became due, until the loan was paid.

The defendants contended that, although by the laws of Minnesota the plaintiff could recover at the rate of three per cent. per month until the agreement matured, that the agreement to pay three per cent. per month after the money was due *was void*, for want of consideration, and that all the plaintiff could recover was the legal rate of interest in the Minnesota.

After argument the Court held with the defendants on this point, and judgment was given for the plaintiff for the amount, with interest at seven per cent.

Thomas Nelson for plaintiff; G. R. & T. D. Pelton for defendant Bestwick; S. G. Courtney, for defendant Pease.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....SEPT. 22, 1862.

$500	U.S.6s, '81. Cou.	102	200	Hud. River R.	b30 54⅞
50,000	do	101¾	100	do	54¾
3,000	do	101¾	50	do	54¾
15,000	U. S. 5s '74. Cou.	91¾	1500	Harlem Railroad	17⅜
5,500	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes	104⅛	650	Harlem R. Pref.	43⅜
3,000	do	104⅜	100	do	43⅝
45,000	do	104⅝	50	do	43⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	99	100	do	b30 44
40,000	U. S. Dem. Nts.	113⅜	200	do	44
5,000	Bk. City W. L.	105	215	Nor. & Wor. R.	59
20,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct.	99	100	Reading R.	b30 53¼
6,000	Mo. State 6s	48	50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	39
1,000	Cal. State 7s	105⅛	75	do	39⅛
4,000	Erie R. 4th M. B.	100⅜	250	Mich. Cen. R.	74⅜
6,000	Erie R. 5th M. B.	96	200	do	b30 75
10,500	Mich. So. 2d M.	92½	300	do	75
10,000	do	93	200	Mich. So. & Ind. R.	33¾
2,000	Graham Br. Bds.	102½	800	do	33¾
1,000	Mich. So. S. F. B.	104	250	do	34⅛
10,000	do	104⅛	550	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	68
1,000	St. L., A. & T. H. 1st	94	900	do	68⅜
1,000	St. L., A. & T. H. 2d.	102	50	do	68⅜
12,500	C. & N. W. Ass. Bs.	54	100	do	68⅝
7,000	Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	31	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	66⅜
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	93½	400	do	b30 66⅜
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	76	200	do	66⅜
5,000	do	b30 76	100	do	s30 66⅜
15,800	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	84½	550	do	66⅝
500	do	85	50	do	b30 66⅞
6,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	98	1500	Clev. & P. R.	27⅛
10,000	Cl. & Tol. Sg. F. Bs.	97¾	500	do	b30 27⅝
45	Bank of Commerce.	94	100	Gal. & Chic. R.	74⅝
11,500	Ann. Gold	117⅛	100	do	s30 74⅝
16,600	do	117⅛	200	do	74⅞
180	Pac. Mail St. Co.	113¾	100	do	s30 74⅞
73	do	113¾	500	do	75
50	N. Y. Cen. R.	b3 96¾	50	do	b30 75¼
800	do	96⅞	150	do	75⅜
200	do	s30 96⅞	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	60
100	do	s30 96	1200	do	60⅜
100	do	96¼	200	do	60¾
450	Erie Railway	43	18	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	71⅜
100	do	b30 43⅛	117	do	71⅜
200	do	43⅛	350	do	72
200	do	b30 43⅜	350	do	72⅛
250	do	43⅛	250	do	72⅛
50	Erie Railway Pref.	77⅜	100	do	s10 72⅛
100	do	77⅜	100	do	b60 71⅜
50	do	b30 77⅜	46	M. & P. Du C. 1st Pr.	96
150	do	s30 77	42	Del., L. & West. R.	100
1500	do	77⅛	100	To. & Wabash R. R.	27

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s '68. Cou.	100	100	Harlem R. Pref.	s60 44⅜
5,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	91¼	200	do	b30 45
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	51	100	Reading R.	64
9,000	Missouri St. 6s.	48½	100	Mich. Cen. R.	75
15,000	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	94	50	do	b10 74¾
10,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	76½	200	do	74⅞
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d M.	84½	2000	Mich. So. & N. Ind. R.	35
10,000	do	84¾	100	Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	69⅜
75,000	Am. Gold	117⅜	300	do	69⅛
30,000	do	117⅜	50	do	69⅜
200	Pacific M. S. Co.	113⅜	100	do	b10 69¾
100	do	b30 113⅞	400	do	69⅞
475	N. Y. Cen. R.	96⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R. scrip	67
200	do	96⅜	150	do	s60 67⅛
100	Erie Railway	43⅜	100	do	s60 67
100	do	s60 43⅜	100	do	67⅜
100	do	b60 43⅜	200	do	b60 67⅜
200	do	43⅜	300	do	67⅜
100	Erie R. Pref.	77⅜	1200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	60⅜
100	do	b60 77¼	100	do	60¼
100	do	77	100	do	s60 60
100	do	77⅛	900	do	60⅜
350	Hudson River R.	54⅜	25	Chic & R. Isl'd R.	72
500	Harlem Railroad	18	1400	do	72¼
350	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	75¾	100	do	b30 72⅜

MONDAY, Sept. 22—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Sept. 20, 1862, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Sept. 13:

Increase in Loans	$470,755
Increase in Specie	737,792
Increase in Circulation	69,934
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	3,689,391

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchange between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury balance at the close of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Sept. 21, 1861.	Sept. 20, 1862.	Sept. 13, 1862.
Capital	$69,050,000	$69,125,000	$69,125,000
Loans	130,192,258	158,299,288	157,828,513
Specie	36,805,177	37,863,037	37,125,245
Circulation	8,707,683	9,789,060	9,719,126
Gross Deposits	115,500,901	178,627,395	170,959,936
Exchanged	16,184,070	29,946,942	25,988,874
Undrawn	99,316,831	148,680,453	144,991,062
In Sub-Treasury	15,541,307	7,449,868	9,010,415

The Bank return shows a largely increased average on the Deposit line. The actual amount on deposit at the close of the week was about $1,600,000 above the present average. The Loans and Discounts gain but slightly, not sufficient to balance the decline on the previous statement. The Specie average is $737,000 higher than last Monday, while the actual amount in bank at the close of the week was over $38,000,000.

The market for Gold to-day opened steady at 117@117⅛ ₩ cent., and closed in the afternoon at 117⅛ ₩ cent. The Exchange on London for Wednesday's steamer, (the *Australasian*,) is quoted this afternoon 129@129½ ₩ cent. for first-class Bankers' bills. The supply of Money to the Brokers is easy at 4@5 ₩ cent. The inside rate is accepted from most of the old Stock Exchange firms.

There was renewed firmness of demand, and higher prices at the Stock Exchange to-day. The Western Roads and Erie old stock appeared to be the favorites among the speculators. The other New-York Stocks were also in good demand at the rates of Saturday, and nearly all the Railway Bonds are again on the advance. The United States Securities are about steady. They scarcely respond to the general upward movement, although the reasonable calculation would be that they should go up first, if the current speculation be based, to any material extent, on recent military events. The 7-30 ₩ cent. Treasury Bonds are a fraction under 105 and interest, and the 6 ₩ cent. Stocks, of 1881, a fraction under 102 ₩ cent., including the accumulated interest since July 1. The New-York Road shares, however, sympathise with Erie Preference Stock, which promises a dividend in January, and the Western shares with Cleveland and Toledo Stock, which moves upward with unusual rapidity and confidence, indicating another 3 ₩ cent. dividend in October. Michigan Central and Illinois Central advances on increased receipts, while Rock Island and Galena go up in the face of a temporary falling off in their traffic. Both classes of Michigan Southern seem to be moved by strong parties, who, if not inside the management, understand the improved finances and current traffic of the concern. At both sessions of the Board the General Share Market was strong and buoyant, and after the Second Board prices ruled firm in demand, and finally closed upward in prices, about as follows: The Street sales include 450 shares Pacific Mail at 114 ₩ cent.; United States Custom-house Notes sold at 114½ ₩ cent.:

	Bat.	Mon.		Bat.	Mon.
N. Y. Central	96⅜	96⅜	Pacific	113	114
Erie	43⅛	43⅜	Panama	142½	143
Erie Preferred	77⅜	77⅜	Missouris	48	48¾
Rock Island	71	72½	Tennessees	51	51
Galena	74⅜	76⅞	U. S. 5s, 1874	91⅜	91⅜
Mich. Central	74⅜	75⅜	U. S. 6s, 1881	101¾	101⅞
Mich. Southern	33⅜	35⅛	U. S. Notes, C. H.	113	114⅛
Mich. Guarant'd	67⅜	69⅛	Treas. 7.30 ₩ cts	105	105
Illinois Cen	66⅜	68	Hills on Lond'n	129	129
Toledo	59⅜	60⅞	Gold	117⅛	117⅜

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	100⅜	Ocean	75
Manhattan	120	Chatham	80
Merchants'	103	Bank of the Republic	90⅛
Union	98	Bank of North Amer	100
America	100¼	Hanover	80
Phœnix	99	Metropolitan	99
Tradesmen's	100	East River	83
Dry Dock	100	Shoe & Leather	98
National	90	St. Nicholas	85
Merchants' Exchange	85	Commonwealth	88¼
Commerce	94	New-York County	85

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real estate	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts	70
N. Y. Cen. 6s subscrip	100	Chi. & N. W. firsts, asscd.	54
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	104¾	Chi. & N. W. seconds	31
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	111	Tol. & Wab. firsts	83⅜
Erie firsts, '67	114⅜	Tol. & Wab. seconds	75⅜
Erie thirds, '83	104	Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds.	80
Erie fourths, '80	100⅜	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	98
Erie fifths, '88	96	Gal. & Chi. firsts	105
Hudson firsts, '69	110	Gal. & Chi. seconds	104¾
Hudson Converts., '67	93⅜	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Harlem firsts, '99-'73	108⅜	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	97¼
Harlem seconds, '64	102	N. Jer. Cen seconds	106
Harlem thirds, '68	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	99
Harlem C. & P. 7s, '72	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	90
Mich. C. & N. I. 7s	113	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	69
C. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	93⅝	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	93
Ind., Cin. & Laf. 7 ₩ c.	102¾	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	93
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ₩ c.	104⅛	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	83
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c.	103½	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	64
St. L. & T. H. 1sts 7 ₩ c.	94	Det. M. & Tol. firsts	91
T. H. & Alt. 2ds 8 ₩ c.	70, 103		

The coal business over the Reading Road this season is represented to have increased enormously in tonnage and at a large advance in freights, in consequence of the June freshet on the Lehigh and Delaware and Hudson Canals and consequent arrest of the customary business through these important channels. Last season, the total coal tonnage over the Reading, for the fiscal year ending 30th November, was 1,640,000 tons. This year the road will make a tonnage certainly of 2,300,000 tons. The increase already amounts to 429,000 tons. The present rate of freight from Pottsville to Port Richmond, (Philadelphia,) is $1 78½ ₩ ton, and it is understood from a well advised authority in Philadelphia, that the current rate of expense for delivering the coal does not exceed 47 cents per ton.

The following are the rates of Exchange on the Continent of Europe reported by Messrs. WARD, BRANDT, No. 39 Exchange-place:

Paris—60 days' sight ₩ dollar	4f. 36¼c.
Paris—3 days' sight per dollar	4f. 33¾c.
Amsterdam—60 days' sight ₩ guilder	49⅛c.
Hamburg—60 days' sight per marc banco	43c.
Frankfort—60 days' sight ₩ florin	49⅛c.
Bremen—60 days' sight ₩ rix dollar	93¼c.

The Sub-Treasury sent $2,500,000 United States Notes, Custom-house issue, to Washington to-day for cancelation. The other disbursements were $1,371,000; receipts from all sources, $709,000, including $84,000 for Customs. Balance this afternoon, $4,288,166.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS

BANKS.	LOANS. Sept. 20.	LOANS. Sept. 13.	SPECIE. Sept. 20.	SPECIE. Sept. 13.
Bk. of New-York	5,996,411	5,719,249	2,021,013	2,012,920
Manhattan Co	6,807,900	6,802,526	2,105,881	1,916,239
Merchants' Bank	6,788,263	6,526,330	1,928,519	1,877,823
Mechanics' Bank	4,721,471	4,758,251	696,243	686,433
Union Bank	3,756,912	3,672,344	2,555,877	2,519,232
Bank of America	8,562,550	8,471,318	1,629,159	1,627,958
Phenix Bank	3,969,796	3,991,084	568,999	521,986
City Bank	3,801,664	3,418,727	2,680,986	2,402,870
Tradesmen's Bank	2,348,496	2,205,753	176,736	177,108
Fulton Bank	1,544,382	1,568,038	376,100	373,057
Chemical Bank	2,250,714	2,996,228	2,710,338	2,436,753
Merch. Exch. Bk.	2,585,161	2,540,859	214,509	214,661
National Bank	2,389,855	2,244,956	503,173	492,875
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,651,777	1,644,980	145,177	145,268
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	930,482	912,155	213,529	213,511
Greenwich Bank	541,624	527,268	379,638	380,045
Leather Man. Bk.	2,366,776	2,282,232	763,870	929,378
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,331,220	1,315,796	314,317	314,430
Bk. St. New-York	5,336,557	5,286,918	995,292	922,061
Am. Exchange Bk.	8,036,213	8,212,707	2,582,627	2,567,606
Bk. of Commerce	13,301,698	13,205,246	1,584,749	1,512,851
Broadway Bank	3,221,335	3,350,046	958,399	966,212
Ocean Bank	2,102,295	2,068,057	286,191	281,704
Mercantile Bank	3,214,112	3,195,157	521,448	517,842
Pacific Bank	1,461,673	1,402,840	118,885	116,942
Bank of Republic	4,872,870	4,785,100	1,697,709	1,507,321
Chatham Bank	994,784	933,711	98,679	99,174
People's Bank	749,218	747,172	106,926	96,249
Bank of N. Am.	1,999,068	1,991,884	134,828	132,400
Hanover Bank	2,369,688	2,293,538	151,783	155,273
Irving Bank	906,721	977,703	88,567	89,007
Metropolitan Bk.	9,400,389	9,656,879	1,528,975	1,571,681
Citizen's Bank	894,130	908,938	80,853	90,013
Nassau Bank	2,331,800	2,261,673	231,783	235,918
Market Bank	2,209,596	2,224,259	258,521	258,525
St. Nicholas Bank	1,551,343	1,538,372	164,532	151,661
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	3,004,247	3,010,833	175,474	217,463
Corn Exch. Bank	2,128,538	2,508,940	691,017	710,351
Continental Bank	3,826,526	3,898,945	247,598	232,336
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,501,192	1,532,732	325,471	353,139
Oriental Bank	701,464	696,682	73,971	74,313
Marine Bank	1,630,161	1,570,271	234,389	226,897
Atlantic Bank	734,686	710,166	86,510	86,320
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	3,219,061	3,279,720	373,391	320,930
Park Bank	8,613,532	9,067,492	3,378,498	3,448,435
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n.	1,186,113	1,146,216	194,703	188,954
Grocers' Bank	489,457	493,500	60,578	60,042
North River Bank	891,417	837,353	66,039	66,513
East River Bank	355,771	354,462	51,230	51,393
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	1,288,692	1,249,075	118,764	119,394
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	633,133	577,267	109,938	109,362
N. Y. Exch. Bank	359,016	347,832	68,745	67,413
Bull's Head Bank	492,768	477,744	27,705	27,727
N. Y. County Bank	333,347	339,277	50,208	50,243
Total	159,729,283	157,928,513	37,963,037	37,125,245
Increase	470,755		Increase	737,792

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 20.	CIRCULATION. Sept. 13.	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 20	DEPOSITS—NET. Sept. 13.
Bk. of New-York	484,872	485,013	5,715,211	5,470,712
Manhattan Co	81,241	82,664	5,928,547	5,739,579
Merchants' Bank	192,318	189,195	6 693,663	6,393,927
Mechanics' Bank	311,669	302,233	3,886,503	3,777,239
Union Bank	218,411	218,497	3,857,776	3,594,785
Bank of America	45,286	46,555	9,904,610	9,509,755
Phenix Bank	77,350	77,350	3,258,460	3,065,665
City Bank			5,954,980	5,498,760
Tradesmen's Bank	266,538	263,613	1,745,890	1,723,359
Fulton Bank	221,548	218,295	1,953,770	1,953,802
Chemical Bank	82,426	84,525	6,515,010	6,311,051
Merch. Exch. Bk.	148,157	146,799	1,831,020	1,780,746
National Bank	148,373	148,457	1,768,340	1,490,669
Butch. & Drov. Bk	319,687	316,281	1,779,000	1,792,655
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	191,273	189,898	1,120,770	1,084 321
Greenwich Bank	142,648	141,468	610,980	591,773
Leather Man. Bk.	252,044	251,793	2,948,600	2,177,821
Seventh Ward Bk.	181,194	186,619	1,237,947	1,226,854
Bk. St. New-York	261,242	259,043	5 057,594	5,037.508
Am. Exchange Bk.	351,546	359,876	6,973,750	6,768,773
Bk. of Commerce	1,718	1,715	8,674,659	8,336,215
Broadway Bank	326,702	323,996	3,389,719	3,417,259
Ocean Bank	96,535	97,867	1,649,121	1,619,769
Mercantile Bank	6,477	6,477	3,561,596	3,496,685
Pacific Bank	109,178	274,614	1,272,391	1,272,391
Bank of Republic	279,217	275,989	4,541,909	4,232,187
Chatham Bank	52,246	54,117	644,235	660,811
People's Bank	89,277	87,857	656,935	674,324
Bank of N. Am.	178,515	180,059	1,708,400	1,467,225
Hanover Bank	146,772	146,233	1,491,620	1,466,438
Irving Bank	126,059	127,083	848,698	801,344
Metropolitan Bk.	276,396	276,455	7,412,450	7,512,088
Citizen's Bank	175,905	175,425	753,374	767,129
Nassau Bank	15,675	15,882	1,910,709	1,741,764
Market Bank	256,153	252,194	1,488,886	1,488,742
St. Nicholas Bank	196,889	197,105	1,063,397	1,083,199
Shoe & Leath. Bk.	506,609	498,872	2,147,737	2,100,097
Corn Exch. Bank	276,334	276,010	1,002,730	2,127,422
Continental Bank	254,277	253,231	2,085,824	1,985,395
Bk. of Commw'lth	318,783	318,451	1,679,397	1,603,522
Oriental Bank	148,936	152,871	620,590	620,826
Marine Bank	255,556	251,194	1,386,879	1,286,093
Atlantic Bank	120,304	119,826	460,419	451,832
Imp. & Trad's Bk.	220,000	220,000	2,515,520	2,500,126
Park Bank	393,524	395,357	11,357,983	11,837,287
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	85,101	84,897	1,030,880	1,026,881
Grocers' Bank	45,597	46,711	616,524	626,933
North River Bank	77,300	738,401	706,420	706,420
East River Bank	109,574	109,020	340,779	363,670
Manuf. & Mer. Bk.	12,024	12,344	1,039,490	1,004,315
N. Y. Dry Dock Co.	191,984	194,463	438,717	421,620
N. Y. Exch. Bank	146,501	136,937	330,468	331,154
Bull's Head Bank	133,084	132,732	435,501	441,999
N. Y. County Bank	117,840	115,162	364,017	363,517
Total	$9,789,080	$9,719,126	148,680,453	144,991,062
Increase	$69,954		Increase	$3,689,391

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept.	3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept.	3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept.	6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept.	10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept.	13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept.	20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept.	24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept.	27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct.	1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct.	8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	18

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept.	13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept.	13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept.	13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept.	17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept.	20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept.	20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept.	24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept.	27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct.	1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct.	25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	11
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Sept.	20

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 6 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

IF WILLIAM MARLOW, OF ST. LOUIS, Mo., will apply personally at French's Hotel, he will be well paid for his trouble; or if any person will leave information of the whereabouts of said Marlow, he will be suitably rewarded.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—THE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY will hold its Eighth Fair on the 23d, 24th, and 25th days of September, inst., on the Farm of CHARLES W. BATHGATE, Esq., near the Williamsbridge and Fordham Depôts.

The New Haven and Harlem Railroad will carry animals and articles for exhibition to and from these depôts free of charge. The New Haven and Hudson River Railroads will convey passengers at greatly reduced rates, and the Harlem Railroad at HALF FARE from Croton Falls and White Plains, and intermediate stations.

SIMEON LELAND, President.

JOHN COWAN, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND HORSE EXHIBITION—At Bathgate Park, Fordham, Sept. 23, 24 and 25. Special premiums are open for competition for all horses; fare on the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads at reduced rates; stock taken to and from Fordham and Williams Bridge free of charge.

ETHAN ALLEN AND HONEST ALLEN will trot at the Westchester County Fair, Bathgate's Park, Fordham, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, in second or third stories, with all the modern improvements, in a small family, where there are few boarders, in a pleasant location, where they may enjoy all the comforts of a home. N. B.—Single gentlemen may also obtain separate rooms. Apply at No. 194 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY SEPT. 23, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS per year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BELLINI'S OPERA LA SONNAMBULA.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—CONCERT AND FLORAL EXHIBITION.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.

WALLACK'S—MONEY.

WINTER GARDEN—GERALDINE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—BRILLIANTLY COLORED TROPICAL FISH, and other Curiosities, at all hours—CLAUDE MARCEL, Afternoon and Evening.

MIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN—PANTOMIME OF THE SPIRIT OF THE FLOOD.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—HALL OF MINSTRELSY—No. 585 Broadway. PEPER PIPER PEPPER PODGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A proclamation from President LINCOLN, of the extremest importance, is promulgated this morning. He declares that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the Union; that he will at the next session of Congress again recommend the adoption of a measure tendering pecuniary aid to those States adopting a gradual abolishment of Slavery; and that the efforts to colonize the blacks will be continued. The most important part of this proclamation follows:

"That on the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State, or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, *shall be then, thenceforward and forever*, FREE."

The President then calls attention to the additional article of war prohibiting the returning of fugitive slaves, and to the Confiscation act passed by the last Congress, enjoining all persons in the military and naval service to enforce them; and announces his intention to recommend that all citizens who shall remain loyal, shall be compensated for all losses by acts of the United States, including the loss of slaves.

The news from Kentucky, this morning, is of startling importance. It was reported from Louisville, on Sunday, that a portion of Gen. BUELL'S forces attacked and defeated BRAGG'S rear guard at Horse Cave on Thursday evening last, and that BRAGG was reported subsequently to have moved the main body of his army across the river southward from Munfordsville. It appears, however, by a dispatch from Louisville yesterday, that instead of moving southward, BRAGG moved northward toward Louisville, eluding Gen. BUELL, and getting several hours the start of him. The greatest excitement existed in Louisville in consequence, and Gen. NELSON, who is in command there, immediately commenced preparations to defend the city to the last, giving notice to the inhabitants to be ready to remove the women and children at once. Most of the stores were closed and an attack was apprehended within forty-eight hours.

We learn by a dispatch from the headquarters of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S army, dated Sunday evening, that the firing heard on the day previous in the direction of Williamsport was caused by a raid of STUART'S rebel cavalry. He was accompanied by one regiment of infantry and seventeen pieces of artillery, and crossed on Friday night. The force sent up to drive him back arrived near the town late on Saturday afternoon, and the firing heard was principally from the rebel guns. STUART recrossed into Virginia during the night, and disappeared. The indications were that the rebels were continuing their retreat into Virginia, leaving the line of the Potomac entirely. The Maryland Heights were reoccupied by a National force on Saturday.

A dispatch from Memphis informs us that the rebel Gen. VILLIPIGUE'S forces were reported to be stationed only twelve miles from Memphis, in the vicinity of Hernando, Miss., while the army of BRECKINRIDGE was at Holly Springs, in the same State. We do not learn that the movements of either indicate any hostile demonstrations.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* of Saturday says: "The Federal forces have fallen back from Beverly to Webster, reaching the latter place on Monday noon. The forces, which made a cavalcade some three miles long, have since moved on to Clarksburgh, and now occupy that point. The Eleventh and Twelfth Virginia are now at Clarksburgh, except four companies of the Twelfth which occupy Buckhannon."

On Wednesday last, a detachment of Capt. DYKES' Maryland Cavalry, about twenty in number, in command of Lieut. SUMMERS, were fired upon near Green Spring Run, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, by bushwhackers, and four. teen out of the twenty were killed and wounded. The bushwhackers selected positions on both sides of the road and as the cavalry passed fired a murderous volley upon the little squad. Lieut. SUMMERS escaped.

GENERAL NEWS.

The arrival of the steamship *Nova Scotian* off Cape Race, puts us in possession of European advices to the 12th instant—two days later. The news, however, is meagre and unimportant. The sales of the week in the Liverpool Cotton Market had been only 18,500 bales, and the market closed dull, with a decline of 2d. on the week. The market closed somewhat firmer, and with a slight advance from the lowest figure. Breadstuffs were quiet, and Provisions flat. Consols were quoted at 93¾ for Money.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 10th inst., and Queenstown on the 11th, arrived at this port last night. Her advices are not so late as those by the *Nova Scotian*. She brings the mails and newspaper files to the date of leaving Liverpool, but they contain nothing of importance.

Eight deserters from JACKSON'S army surrendered themselves to our pickets at Oakland, in Western Virginia, a few days since. They were paroled, and immediately upon their release started for Ohio to visit some relatives.

The funeral ceremonies of WM. H. WILCOX, the fireman who was run over and killed on Friday evening last, took place yesterday afternoon, from Dr. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway. The remains were interred in the Firemen's Plot, Greenwood Cemetery.

The Cattle Market exhibits but few changes from our last report, save that the number of beeves (3,900) is much less this week. Butchers laid in so heavily one week ago that they are backward about buying now, and only pay former low rates, except for a few of the best, which were scarce. Some of the best cattle, which would rank as "premium," brought 8¾c.@9c., after which 8c.@8¼c. was all that could be obtained for good steers, and nice butchers' cattle were plenty at 7c.@7½c., with more "scallawags" than could be sold at 5c.@6c. Most of the cattle were very poor, and the market for such was dull.

The Stock Exchange was again much excited yesterday, and prices upward. The speculation runs strong upon the Western Railway and Erie Shares. Gold, 117⅞; Exchange, 129@129½ ₱ cent.

The President's Proclamation.

There has been no more important and far-reaching document ever issued since the foundation of this Government than the proclamation of President LINCOLN concerning Slavery and slaves, published this morning. The President opens up his proclamation by declaring that hereafter, as heretofore, the object of the war will be the restoration of the authority of the Constitution. He then observes that it is his purpose to again recommend to Congress, at its next meeting, the adoption of a scheme tendering aid to those Slave States which may adopt measures for the immediate or gradual abolishment of Slavery; to which he adds a remark that the efforts to colonize negroes outside of the United States will be continued. Then, after these introductory and secondary declarations comes the gist of the proclamation, which we here repeat:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or any designated part of a State, the people whereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, *shall be then, thenceforward and forever free.* And the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons, and *will do no act or acts to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.*"

The further paragraphs of the proclamation mention that the President will, on the 1st of January, designate the States actually in rebellion; and the fact that any State shall then be fairly and legitimately represented in Congress, shall be taken as evidence of its loyalty. He closes by calling general attention to certain acts of Congress relating to Slavery, viz.: the act providing a new Article of War prohibiting any military or naval officer from employing any of their forces to reclaim fugitive slaves; that section of the Confiscation act which enacts that all fugitive slaves of rebels coming within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from or deserted by rebels, shall be forever free: and these laws the President orders all persons engaged in the military and naval service of the United States to observe, obey, and enforce.

Such is the purport of the proclamation. The wisdom of the step taken—we refer at present to that clause in the document which declares free the slaves of rebel States after the 1st of January—is unquestionable; its necessity, indisputable. It has been declared time and again by President LINCOLN that as soon as this step became a necessity, he should adopt it. Its adoption now is not a confession that the military means of suppressing the great rebellion have proved a failure; but simply that there is a point at which any other legitimate appliances that can be called in, shall also be availed of. Slavery is an element of strength to the rebels if left untouched; it will assuredly prove an element of weakness—it may be of total destruction—to them and their cause, when we make such use of it and its victims as lies in our power.

From now till the 1st of January—the day when this proclamation will take effect—is little over three months. What may happen between now and then, in the progress of the war, it is hard to say. We earnestly hope, however, that by that time, the rebellion will be put down by the military hand, and that the terrible element of slave-insurrection may not be invoked. If, by that day, the rebel army be overthrown, and their Capital captured; and, if the slaveholding rebels still prove malignant, irrepressible, and, as in the Southwest, disorganizers and marauders, then let that which Vice-President STEPHENS called the corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy be knocked from under it, and see whether the whole fabric of rebellion will not necessarily tumble to the ground.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE REBEL ARMY.—About the only thing we know of the rebel army is, that it is all out of Maryland; and the telegraphic indications this morning are, that it is continuing its retreat in Virginia, and altogether leaving the line of the Potomac. There have been fears expressed that the rebels might suddenly cross once more into Maryland lower down the river than the point at which they got out of it, and suddenly march upon Washington while our army is absent. But, it must be remembered, that notwithstanding all cavils, we have an army left in Washington sufficient to defend it—now that we know Baltimore is safe and loyal in the rear,—while, in such an event, MCCLELLAN'S victorious army would march back to Washington as quickly as it marched out from it a fortnight ago to pursue the rebels. On the south side of the Potomac we have another army under most gallant leaders, which it seems has not been sent to cut off the rebel retreat at any point. Possibly it has been kept at the forts to prevent the rebels from coming down from Harper's Ferry on the south side, capturing Arlington Heights, and attacking the Capital in front. It is difficult to tell where the rebel army is pushing to. Probably Gen. HALLECK is waiting to discover before he makes any moves. It would not be surprising if it did not halt till it got back to Richmond, or if it again took up the old quarters at Manassas—which, at present, we could very easily prevent.

Condition of the Rebel Army.

Not one man in a thousand can report correctly facts observed by him. Any one familiar with the giving of testimony in courts, or with reports of scientific phenomena by inexperienced persons, will readily agree to this statement. Very few men, indeed, when they observe facts, see the important ones, or remember them when they do see them. We presume the whole public, like ourselves, has felt this difficulty in the reports with regard to the condition and numbers of the rebel army. The accounts seemed so often purely "sensation descriptions," and to be made by people of so little habit of observation, or under such excitement of feeling, that we have come to put very little confidence in them.

We have just had an opportunity of conversing with one of our surgeons who was captured at Harper's Ferry—a gentleman of scientific habit of mind and close observation. He had the opportunity which, till then, had scarcely been enjoyed by any loyalist, of seeing nearly the whole rebel army march by, as they were crossing the Potomac. There were two *corps d'armée*—that of LONGSTREET and STONEWALL JACKSON: they marched in two solid columns over the bridges, and were about fifteen hours in passing. This gentlemen counted the numbers in a given time, and then made a rough estimate of the whole force: his reckoning would show those corps alone numbering close upon 60,000.

He had heard the usual accounts of the costume, appearance and condition of the rebel army, and like most of us, supposed them exaggerations. But he now says that no descriptions he has seen approach the truth. There never was beheld such a gang of ragged, rowdy looking men. It was like an army of rag-pickers. There was no uniform or attempt at uniform. Officers and men were equally dirty and dingy. The hats were commonly old "Wide-Awakes," stained by a long campaign, often with the tops gone and the hair streaming out. The trowsers were of all colors, and generally in tatters up to the knees. The coats, if they had any, were dirty and ragged, and often well greased by the piece of bacon which each man carried on his bayonet. The shirts were black with long use. One officer told our informant that he had not been able to change his shirt for six weeks. Their blankets were of all colors and materials—often bits of carpeting and old bed-comforters. Nearly one-half of the men were barefooted. They carried their crackers and bullets and caps all together in their pockets. Both officers and men were excessively lousy, and the stench from the passing columns was almost unbearable.

As they marched by, our men were surprised at first at the great number of field officers, riding in the lines, and then at the small numbers gathered around the flags. Their first theory was that these were sections of regiments, each with a separate flag. But they soon discovered that they were *bona fide* regiments, numbering from 150 to 300 men, with their own banners and mounted officers. Many of these regiments, they were informed, had numbered 1,000 and 1,100 men. Their method of treating their sick and wounded would account for much of this diminution. After each regiment, followed some half-dozen men with stretchers, and whenever a man fell out of the ranks from sickness, he was taken at once to the nearest house, and left there to the mercies of the country people. So with those wounded or operated on in battle. They were never carried with the army. The men were by no means in good spirits. They told our informant that they had been constantly walking since the battles before Richmond, and with very little to eat. They reproached JACKSON with working them too hard. There was no enthusiasm shown by any of them, and the North Carolinians and the Irish were particularly lukewarm. The Virginians alone expressed some bitterness, on account of the ravages which their State had suffered. They evidently felt the deepest disappointment at their reception in Maryland. With regard to the future prospects of the war, their great hope and sustaining assurance was that the two new levies, by volunteering and drafting, could not possibly be raised at the North. We had come, they believed, to the end of our power.

The whole rebel army had, to the eyes of this medical gentleman and his associates, a worn-out, exhausted look. The *physique* was inferior to that of our men, and they evidently suffered from want of food and overwork. Even the horses looked wretchedly.

With such testimony as this, from persons accustomed especially to judge of the physical condition of men, what may not be believed of the present condition of the rebel army?

Men can fight on empty stomachs and endure long and harassing marches, where victory and plunder reward them. But now to retrace the weary steps over a desolated country, under the consciousness of defeat and disaster, and with an active enemy behind them, must have a most discouraging effect upon them. They want rest and food. This is precisely what we should not allow them. Energy now on our part is worth all to us. An incessant, vigorous attack from our forces, might go far to break up and utterly demoralize the rebel army. Hesitation now, slow movements, any Corinth or Richmond operations with spade and pick-axe, will surely give the enemy time to recuperate, and destroy all the advantages of this successful campaign.

SOMETHING WHICH SHOULD HAVE BEEN TRUE.—We fear we shall have to let go the anticipations of the assault on Charleston, raised by two or three reports. The Navy Department solemnly denies the imputation. Nevertheless, the necessity of the possession of the place remains as pressing as ever. From the many and intricate channels leading into the harbor its effective blockade is impossible; and almost every day rebel craft slip in, laden with contraband aid and comfort. It is, in fact, the chief depôt through which they receive their arms, ammunition, and military supplies. It would be worth the value of twenty iron-clads, that we should get possession of the place. The Potomac and Baltimore are now "safe," the iron-clads are relieved from duty at those points: why should not the *Monitor* and the *Roanoke* be sent down on this mission, while the *Galena*, *Ironsides*, &c. keep watch and ward in Hampton Roads over the *Merrimac No.* 2.

The Alarm at Louisville.

Our dispatches from the West are of a most startling character. Gen. BRAGG is said to have escaped from Gen. BUELL, and to be marching rapidly on Louisville, Ky., which city is naturally thrown into a tremendous excitement. And this excitement, instead of being confined to the populace, who are mostly non-combatants, and chiefly interested in saving their lives and property if the city is attacked, has seized upon the military commandant, Brig.-Gen. NELSON, and caused him to commit the most phrenzied and absurd actions. He has issued an order directing the women and children of Louisville to be prepared to leave the city without delay. And to add to the confusion and alarm which such an order must bring upon a city of 70,000 inhabitants, aroused to a sudden danger, he instantly adds that Jefferson ferry (the only ferry by which the people could escape) is to be used "exclusively for military purposes."

We submit that a proceeding so cruel and irrational was hardly ever before perpetrated by any military leader. In the first place, it does not appear incontestibly that BRAGG *is* marching on Louisville. If it does, then it appears, on the same authority, that BUELL is only some hours (the dispatch says "several hours") behind. Could not Gen. NELSON have sent out and felled trees across the roads—it is a heavily wooded country the city is approached through—and obstructed BRAGG'S approach for "several hours?" Or, if he had not coolness, sagacity and courage enough for this, need he clear out all the women and children from Louisville, so as to have it ready for BRAGG to batter down as soon as he reached it? All civilized military men who mean to assault a town give the women and children notice and time to get away. BRAGG would have done the same; he would have been compelled to do the same, for he has Kentuckians in his army whose families are in Louisville. And this delay would have come out of BRAGG'S time after he had reached the vicinity of the city. The time allowed to the women and children to leave a city like Louisville could hardly have been less than forty-eight hours, considering the necessity and the means of their exit across the Ohio River. And *all this delay would have served Buell in his race to overtake Bragg*; and would have enabled him to attack BRAGG before he could have opened fire in Louisville.

But no! Our opaque, dense-headed madmen of military leaders, must forget all duty to delay BRAGG'S approach *if he is coming*; must terrify the entire population—men who are to fight as well as their families who are to flee—with visions of shot and shell raining on their roofs; must close to the latter the only means of quick escape from supposed danger; and all, to have the city ready for BRAGG'S batteries to play upon it without any violence to the rules of civilized war and without hindrance from the men in his army who would otherwise have revolted at his cruelty!

What may we not expect when fools and madmen are permitted thus to hold the destiny of States and nations in their hands?

A Conservative Indiscretion

Our grave and gentlemanly cotemporary, the *Journal of Commerce*, was yesterday guilty of a slight indiscretion. In the excess of its joy over the recent victory of Antietam, which the *Journal* seems to regard rather as a political than as a military achievement, our neighbor unthinkingly admits the substantial identity of its own party at the North with a set of leaders at the South who have not commonly been regarded as the warmest friends of "the Union and the Constitution." Here are its words of jubilee:

"It is impossible to estimate the effects of the victory on the future of the war. This, however, is certain—the Southern radical party has received a terrible blow, precisely as the Northern radical party has received one. Both are set back more than six months."

Of course, if the "Radicals" on both sides have been "set back" several months, it is fair to infer that the "Conservatives" on both sides have been set forward as many. Now, who are the Southern "Conservatives," over whose triumph the *Journal* thus rejoices? The policy of invasion was supported at Richmond, not only by extreme Carolinians like Mr. PORCHER MILES, but also by moderate men like Mr. FOOTE, of Tennessee, whose contest as a "Union man," in Mississippi, with DAVIS, has not yet been forgotten by politicians. The "Conservatives" who opposed this "on to Harrisburgh" policy, were such men as JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, and Mr. LYONS, of Virginia, who was distinguished as a leader of the extreme Secessionists, and published an able pamphlet in support of secession, pure and simple, long before the attack on Sumter and the President's proclamation of April, 1861. These "Conservatives" are openly committed to the absolute disruption of the Union, and to the establishment of the Southern Republic. Are we to understand from the *Journal's* joy in their victory, that Mr. SEYMOUR and his "Conservative" friends at the North, are of one mind on these points with these Southern leaders?

Whatever reply the *Journal* may have to make on this head, there is one thing which we counsel it, and all who think and hope with it, to ponder. A war so vast and awful as this which has raged upon the American continent for above a year and a half, may be begun, perhaps, by politicians, but it cannot be ended by them. Whatever the private wishes or intentions of special Southern leaders may have been, eighteen months ago, the drift of events has swept them onward, till they stand to-day with the whole Southern population committed to the naked issue of absolute independence or absolute subjugation. Between these lies no middle term; and if the Northern "Conservatives," whom the *Journal* oddly considers to have been the victors of Antietam, are not prepared to exact peace from the South, let them honestly own that they mean to implore pardon for the North, and that they will let the South go upon her own terms. If they will take this ground, they will at least be intelligible, and will prove that they are not "walking in a vain show." What the people of the North will have to say on the presentation of such an alternative, is another question.

Italy, France, England, and the Impending Crisis in Europe.

Among the latest European intelligence, of which the telegraph from Cape Race brings us an abstract, is the following singularly frank avowal of the Napoleonic policy regarding Italy, cited from a leader in the new French journal *La France*:

"The unity of Italy is impossible, but *if it could be realized it would introduce a serious perturbation into European order*, and all the national power of France would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and a change in her established territorial limits, in order *to guarantee herself* against several powerful neighbors."

There is no need to add weight to this declaration by the consideration that M. DE LA GUERONNIERE'S journal was started with the express view of being the real index of the Imperial policy on the occupation of Rome,—for, boldly though it be made, it is beyond a doubt a veritable utterance of NAPOLEON'S inmost conviction. In fact, the whole secret is here boldly blabbed out. It is perfectly true that the consolidated unity of Italy "*would* introduce a serious perturbation into European order." France *would* then need to "guarantee herself against several powerful neighbors." And unless NAPOLEON is willing to face both these results, the unity of Italy *is* "impossible," that is, inadmissible.

Nothing is more certain than that NAPOLEON never wished a United *Kingdom of Italy*. He consented to the popular vote by which the Italian people were allowed to constitute this Kingdom, only on the dogged menace of PALMERSTON, and because he did not then feel strong enough to kick away the stool by which he had himself mounted to power. What NAPOLEON wished for Italy was a loose Federation, where he would always exercise a controlling and balancing influence. He desired to see a Peninsular power strong enough to be a useful ally to France—not one strong enough to be a dangerous rival. Already Italy has a population of twenty-seven millions to oppose to the thirty-six of France; while the difference is fully made up by the fact, that she has twice the extent of sea coast, and double the maritime population. Her speedy spread into Greece, and the formation of a great Pelasgic power, dominating the whole Mediterranean, are results as sure as fate; and, if she do not then hold the balance of power, she will, at least, prevent France from doing it. It is thus that the unity of Italy would, in the high-sounding phrase of the official organ, "introduce a serious perturbation into European order."

But whether the Emperor will be able much longer to keep up his irritating intervention in Italian affairs on the policy thus ingenuously avowed, is a question which admits of very serious doubt. Already the pressure on him to withdraw the French garrison from Rome is prodigious, from Italy, from England and from France itself. It is forcibly pointed out that the old pretext for occupying Rome has been utterly cleared away by the events of the Garibaldi uprising. The Constitutional Government, it is cogently argued, has shown itself powerful enough to put down the most formidable opposition that could possibly have been brought against it. As, therefore, there is a Government in Italy strong enough to accept with dignity the charge of Rome and of the Pope, if he will stay at Rome, the French occupation must henceforth rest on new grounds, if it is continued. He cannot stay at Rome without defying all that is liberal in the public opinion of Europe. The French garrison is now, in fact, a perpetual challenge and defiance, and is already producing irritation that must, if not removed, bring on an open rupture. As things now stand, the Italian question bids fair to keep NAPOLEON and the Cabinets of Europe quite as busy as if GARIBALDI were still seeking to decide by the sword an issue which *must* soon be decided some how or other.

INVADING REBEL ARMIES, EAST AND WEST—A COMPARISON.—Now that the rebel invading army has been driven out of Maryland, we trust that there will be no further delay on the part of our Southwestern commanders in driving the invading rebels out of Kentucky. These Southwestern Generals, by combining their armies, will have a much larger force to operate with than Gen. MCCLELLAN had when he marched against the united rebel army of Virginia, while the foe they have to meet is not half the strength of that which was defeated last Wednesday at Antietam. Why do these Western Generals—BUELL, WRIGHT and GRANT,—permit such a great region of Kentucky to be for so long a time held by the Secessionists? The rebel army was expelled from Maryland within *ten days* from the time it had crossed the Potomac; while in Kentucky, notwitstanding the overwhelming comparative advantages in our favor, a small rebel force has been allowed to hold and plunder more than half of the State for *over a month*. It is true the distances to be gone over are greater in Kentucky than they were in Maryland; but the other advantages we have mentioned on the Western side, far more than overbalance this difficulty. The BRAGG-SMITH army ought to have been, and could easily be, as quickly expelled from Kentucky as LEE'S has been expelled from Maryland, if it were followed up and attacked with equal vigor. The Western soldiers will lose their deserved reputation for dash and daring if they permit the rebels much longer to revel in the capital, and fatten on the produce of the richest section of Kentucky.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

The Etna at this Port, and the News Section Off Cape Race.

NOTHING NEW RELATIVE TO GARIBALDI.

A DECLINE OF TWOPENCE ON COTTON.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 10th and Queenstown on the 11th inst., arrived at this port last night.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 11th, *via* Londonderry on the 12th inst., arrived off Cape Race at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Nova Scotian* are two days later than those already received.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th inst.

The United States frigate *St. Louis* continued in the Tagus on the 5th inst.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the absence of later advices, the English papers continued to speculate on the position of affairs in America at the time of the departure of the *Anglo-Saxon*. It was generally argued that matters as then represented showed a drawn battle between the Federal and Confederate armies, and that a decisive action had yet to come. Later intelligence was most anxiously looked for.

Small pox amongst the sheep in Wiltshire was making further progress. An official order from the Councils prohibits the removal of any sheep or lambs from the infected districts, and makes other provisions to check the disease.

It is stated that the great reductions which have commenced in the Woolwich Arsenal will amount to 6,000 persons.

The iron-cased frigate *Royal Oak*, carrying 34 guns had been launched at Chatham.

The London *Times* devotes a leader to Mr. SUGDEN'S letter to the Paisley Parliamentary Reform Association, nearly every paragraph of which it combats and disputes. It concludes as follows:

"It may be asked what possible motive can induce the American Secretary of State to string together, in an official document, a number of propositions, almost every one of which is notoriously and absolutely false. The answer is, the motive is the same as that which induces the moneyed men of New-York to affect to be sanguine as to successes to be won by armies which do not exist, and to conceal the defeats of existing armies which are scattered and broken almost before their eyes. The mercantile men have gone so far with the Government that their interests are absolutely identical, and in trying to make people believe in it they are doing all they can to inspire or keep up confidence in themselves. They take the department of the future. Mr. SEWARD, with an interest equally strong, confines himself to the misrepresentation of the present."

The *Morning Herald* throws doubt on the representations of Mr. G. N. SANDERS that he was clothed with a mission to England from the Confederate Government.

The San Francisco correspondent of the London *Times* draws attention to the naval preparations of the American Government in the Pacific, and urges upon the English Government the importance of keeping pace with these measures which he regards as menaces to the English possessions in that region.

The alleged discovery by a gentleman in London of a substitute for cotton was attracting further attention. A sample had been submitted to a competent authority in the cotton trade—Mr. J. H. WRIGLEY of Liverpool—and by him pronounced in most respects all that can be desired. The discoverer or "Inventor"—as he signs himself—publishes a letter, stating that as the present is no ordinary emergency, and as time is precious, he is, on certain moderate terms, willing to make his invention public property, so as to save the trade of the country the time that would be lost in the preliminaries of a patent.

It was expected that Dr. TAIT, Bishop of London, would be elevated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, *vice* SUMNER, deceased.

The Prince of Wales had gone to Brussels, and the Princess ALEXANDRINA, of Denmark, (his future bride,) had arrived with her parents in the same city.

A fearful fire had occurred in the Liverpool Workhouse. The lives of twenty children and two nurses were sacrificed, and a church was destroyed.

The British steamer *Porcupine*, which had been engaged in taking soundings in the Atlantic for telegraphic purposes, had returned to Plymouth. The Liverpool *Mercury* says:

"Some of the soundings extended to a depth of 2,500 fathoms. The visit of the steamer to Rockall on the 14th of August seems to have been prompted by a desire on the part of the Lords of the Admiralty to be able to judge, by a knowledge of its depth and character, of the expediency of dropping a cable across this bank, for the purpose of connecting Ireland with Iceland and America. On the ridge of the banks, soundings varied from 90 to 160 fathoms; fish were most abundant; the bottom consisted of mud and sand. The diagrams, returns, and reports from the officers engaged on board the *Porcupine*, leave for Whitehall for the consideration, in the first place, of the Lords of the Admiralty, after which communication will be made by their lordships to the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company."

FRANCE.

The *Prince Jerome*, with French troops on board, had been destroyed by fire off Gibraltar. No lives were lost.

La Patrie announces the departure from France of the last vessel that conveys a *corps de armée* of nearly 30,000 men to Mexico. "The military issue," it says, "may be easily foreseen, after which French diplomacy will call in the counsel of the Great Powers, in order that civilization, expected for more than half a century, may make its first steps on Mexican soil."

La France publishes a second article by M. DE LA GUERONNIERE on the Italian question. The writer maintains that the unity of Italy is impossible, but that if realized, "it would introduce serious perturbation in European order and the national power of France, which would be compelled to demand compensation from Italy, and to change established territorial limits in order to guarantee herself against several powerful neighbors."

The French fleet in the Bay of Naples was very strong, and it is said three months provisions had been sent to it.

ITALY.

The statements in regard to GARIBALDI'S health continue to be conflicting.

A Turin dispatch of the 10th inst., says that the health of GARIBALDI has improved, but other accounts say that his wounds are of a serious character.

GARIBALDI'S account of the affair at Aspromonte is published. He prevented his own men from firing, and deplores the thirst for blood which was evinced on the other side. He compliments PALLAVICINI, but denounces the Ratazzi Ministry.

Gen. BIXIO writes from Genoa, in regard to the statement that GARIBALDI has been taken to an apartment specially prepared for him at Varignano. He shows that no proper preparations were made for the sufferer, and he denounces the Italian Minister therefore. He says, that RATAZZI may aspire to secure for himself the renown of being the defender of order and of repression; but he can have no claim to a reputation for humanity, and it would be better for him to confine his official news to facts.

This communication caused some excitement in Italy.

A late Turin dispatch says that it was considered possible that an amnesty would be proclaimed to all political prisoners.

SPAIN.

The correspondence of the *Autografo* denies the assertions that the Spanish Government is about to assume a more conciliatory policy toward Juarez in order to constitute a durable Government in Mexico.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 12.

There is no news of interest from any quarter to-day.

Commercial News by the Nova Scotian.

Liverpool, Thursday, Sept. 11.

Cotton—Sales of [illegible]

...The market is irregular and dull. ...prices very heavily lower. Speculators and ex... ...bales.

...Trade.—The Manchester market is inac...

...Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. and Bickersteth, Averys & Co. report ...dull, and 6d. lower than on Friday—quoted ...dull, and 6d. lower. Wheat quiet, but steady; Red West... ...6d.@12s. Wheat quiet, but steady; Red West... ...2d.@10s. 6d.; Red Southern, 10s. 9d.@10s. 9d.; ...Western, 10s. 9d.@13s. 3d.; White Southern, ...10s. 9d.@12s. Corn dull and unchanged; Mixed, ...6d.@28s.

Provisions.—The same authorities report Beef very dull. Pork dull. Bacon tending downward. Lard inactive, and prices unchanged. Tallow quiet, but steady.

Produce.—Ashes steady; Pots, 32s. Sugar quiet, but steady. Rice—Sales small. Coffee inactive, but tending downward. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine quiet. Jute excited, and 1s.@2s. dearer.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, Wednesday, Sept. 10.

Breadstuffs dull. Sugar firm. Copper active. Tea quiet but steady. Rice tending upward. Tallow heavy and buoyant, at 45s. 3d. Linseed Oil firmer; sales at £32 5s.@32s.

Consols.—Consols closed, on Wednesday, at 93¾ for money.

American securities flat; Illinois Centrals 51@50 discount; Erie, 30½@31½.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, Friday, Sept. 12.

Cotton—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of the week at 18,500 bales. The market closed heavy and dull at a decline of 2d. ℔ lb. Speculators took 2,500 and exporters 1,500 bales. The sales to-day (Friday) are estimated at 6,000 bales, and the market closes buoyant and a trifle higher.

The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	30d.	27d.
Mobiles	29d.	26¾d.
Uplands	29d.	26¾d.

The stock in port is estimated at 92,500 bales, including 16,000 Americans.

Breadstuffs.—Flour easier. Wheat steady, except for the lower qualities, which are slightly lower. Corn firm.

Provisions are flat.

London, Friday, Sept. 12.

Consols for money 93¾. Illinois Central shares 50@40 discount. Erie 31¾.

The bullion in the bank has increased to £57,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

Academy of Music—Debut of Carlotta Patti.—Let no man call us unpatriotic, because we rejoice in the reopening of the opera, and say of Mozart that, like the Union, "he must and shall be maintained." We rejoice in the returning opera, because for a community, as for an individual, a fixed idea is madness or worse; and it is in every way desirable that an occasional escape should be kept open for us from the hot and angry atmosphere of the war and its attendant passions into the serene spaces of art. We aver that Nixon must be maintained, because if we are to judge by the aspect of affairs at the Academy last night he intends to deserve success. Not merely observe, by the vulgar quality of enterprise which he possesses in common with the Jews and Gentiles, his vagrant predecessors, but by the exhibition of traits essential to real excellence as an *impresario*; such, for instance, as taste, tact, propriety and decorum. The thing, we say, may appear incredible to the absent *habitués* of the Academy. Yet it is true, the Opera House of New-York was *clean* last night, almost for the first time in its history. It was also well lighted, (though in this direction perfection, with a Government tax imposed on consumers by considerate Gas Companies, may not be at once attainable,) and it was, furthermore, possible to move about in the corridors without jostling as many "dead beads" as if one was passing through the catacombs. These things are the externals of Opera, without which Opera cannot truly be said to exist. Having shown this appreciation of their importance, Mr. Nixon deserves, we repeat, to be trusted, and his *début* as an American *impresario* may be fairly regarded as the first success of the season which began last night. Apollo grant that it may be the signal for our permanent deliverance from a fluctuating dynasty of third rate Teutons.

We have given precedence to Mr. Nixon in spite of his sex, in the first place, because an American *impresario* is a newer novelty than an American *prima donna*, and in the second place, because we choose to keep our *bonne bouche* Miss Carlotta Patti for the end of these brief comments. A *bonne bouche*, indeed, this charming little lady is—no bonnier mouth having smiled upon the lyric stage of New-York in many a long day. That Miss Carlotta was the most gifted vocalist of a family born to sing as other people are born to speak, we all of us knew, and we had all of us heard her sometimes impart upon the concert platform the fire and grace of the stage. For this reason perhaps, however, we may have feared that she would reverse the process when she reached the stage. A vain fear, as last night has abundantly proved. We have heard Miss Patti sing better than she sang last evening, it must be owned, with more truth, precision and fluency; but this is an argument of hope that we may hear her sing better again hereafter—and we had never before seen her act. An actress she unquestionably is—born to shine on the graceful comic stage—with a lip and eye apt to every wile and charm of the *Rosinas* and the *Zerlinas* of the best Italian art. A more piquant *Amina* we have not often seen. Her by-play with the red-legged *Count Rodolphe* and his importunate attentions, was thoroughly in keeping with the true *Contadina* character of the part, while it was quite free from anything like coarseness or exaggeration. Had she been supported by an *Elvino* more equal to the *rôle* than Signor Seriglia, it is possible that Miss Patti's vocal hesitations might have been less marked; but we have no doubt that when the young lady begins to forget that she is inexperienced upon the stage, she will rise without an effort into her natural ease and felicity of execution. It was quite evident last night that she only needed to feel herself at home in order to be so.

We need hardly say that Miss Patti was received with enthusiasm, and that a devoted representative of "twenty millions," more or less, politely presented her with a floral harp, which *Elvino* was good enough to carry behind the scenes. New-York is only too well disposed toward all its sons and daughters—too cordial and too uncritical. Miss Patti deserves that we should say of her that her qualities can command success without the appeal of her nativity or her misfortunes. She is an excellent artiste, a charming woman, and a natural actress in one of the most agreeable *genres* of the lyric drama.

Susini sang in a large, loose way, and acted, as he commonly does, with vigor and intelligence. A pretty *débutante*, Miss Stockton, did what she could with the secondary part of *Lisa*. Our old friends of the chorus, the male curbstone brokers and female applewomen, were all there, "in their habits as they live," peasants and peasantesses of the Alps, Apennines, or any other mountains. The orchestra promises, and in time will no doubt perform. On the whole, the season opens really well, and we invite for it a cordial welcome. *La Sonnambula* will be repeated to-morrow night—and on Friday we are to have Signor Brignoli in an opera as yet unnamed.

Laura Keene's Theatre.—Miss Keene has deferred the opening of her theatre till rather late in the season, but the delay has given her time to organize her forces, elaborate her plan of campaign, and perfect all those little managerial details upon which success so frequently depends. Having made up her mind to commence at last, she has done it in a dashing, brilliant sort of way, that remind one of the palmiest period of her triumphant, energetic past. She has rallied around her a strong and well selected company (with the aid of which she can produce the very highest class of pieces,) and has announced a programme of immediate operation, which looks very like a spirited attempt at a revival of the "sterling, standard" drama. She started last evening with the comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts"—Mr. Blake playing *Jesse Rural*; Mr. C. Wheatleigh, *Tom Coke*; Mr. C. Walcot, Jr., *Littleton Coke*; Mr. J. T. Raymond, *Bob*; Mr. J. H. Stoddart, *Col. Rocket*; Mr. H. P. Daly, *Lord Charles Rockbuck*; Mr. Marlowe, *Earl Pompion*; Miss Ada Clifton, *Lucy Rocket*; Mrs. Hind, *The Countess Pompion*; and herself *Lady Alice Hawthorne*. This is really a very fine distribution of characters, and the performance of the comedy was admirable throughout. Mr. Blake met with a hearty reception on his return here, and Mr. Wheatleigh (who has been absent from the City some two years,) was welcomed back with warm and friendly greeting. Miss Keene's appearance on the stage of course "brought down the house." She had to acknowledge round after round of applause, for the space of several minutes. Mr. Thomas Baker, the popular conductor of the promenade, had also to respond to similar demonstrations from the audience. The new drop scene, painted by Mr. Richard Lewis, is very pretty and very nicely executed. The scenery on the stage is, as it always was, beautiful and appropriate.

Wallack's.—Mr. John Gilbert made his first appearance at Wallack's Theatre last evening, as *Sir Peter Teazle* in "The School for Scandal." Mr. Gilbert's performance of the part is graceful, dignified and finished—modeled on the traditions of what is called the old school, but none the less conscientiously artistic, and therefore enjoyable for that. The other characters in "The School for Scandal" were played by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Mark Smith, Mr. C. Fisher, Mr. G. Holland, Mr. Reynolds, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Henriques and Miss Hoey.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

Defeat of Bragg's Rear Guard at Horse Cave.

Escape of Bragg's Main Army from Buell.

The Enemy Reported Marching on Louisville.

Preparations of General Nelson for Defence.

The City to be Defended to the Last.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, Sept. 21.

Reliable advices from Cave City say that a portion of Gen. Buell's force attacked and repulsed Gen. Bragg's rear guard from Horse Cave on Thursday evening, upon which Gen. Bragg is reported to have moved the main body of his army across the river southward from Munfordsville. No further particulars are received.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, Sept. 22.

Gen. Bragg's forces have escaped from those of Gen. Buell, and are several hours ahead, marching rapidly upon Louisville.

Major-Gen. Nelson is making arrangements to defend the city to the last. He has just issued the following order:

"The women and children of this city will prepare to leave without delay.

Jefferson Ferry is to be used exclusively for military purposes.

Persons on foot may proceed as usual."

The city is in a blaze of excitement in consequence of the approach of the rebel forces,

Most of the stores are closed.

The citizens apprehend that an attack will be made within forty-eight hours.

MOVEMENT OF BRAGG'S ARMY.

Louisville, Monday, Sept. 22.

The main body of Bragg's army was reported to be at Hoagensville, Larue County, this morning' *en route* for Bardstown. It is supposed he reached Bardstown this evening.

Ninety-five of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, under Capt. Shubler, attacked about the same number of Forrest's rebel cavalry, yesterday morning, a mile from Lebanon Junction, and drove them a short distance. The rebels were reinforced by twice their number, but our troops still pursued them, driving them into Boston, killing five, wounding seventeen and capturing thirty-two. We lost eleven prisoners' and two wounded.

FIGHTS WITH THE GUERRILLAS.

Louisville, Sunday, Sept. 21.

A dispatch from Lagrange to-day says that George Jesse, with 200 rebel cavalry, attacked, at New-Castle, 125 of the Home Guard Cavalry, under Robert Morris. The latter, without firing a gun, surrendered his men, horses, and 300 stand of arms. The report is considered doubtful.

Another dispatch has just reached here saying that the rebels subsequently burned New-Castle.

Shepardsville advices say that Col. Granger's command at that place was attacked to day by rebel cavalry, who intended to burn the bridge. Granger repulsed them, killing 5 and taking 28 prisoners.

Six hundred guerrillas attacked Owensboro on the 19th inst., in two bands. Col. Netter, commanding the National force, attacked one of the bands, and was slain. Five of our men were wounded. The rebels lost 5 killed. At noon we shelled the rebels, killing 3, when they retreated.

On the 20th inst., Lieut.-Col. Wood, with 450 National cavalry, attacked, and after a most desperate encounter, routed from Owensboro 800 rebels under Col. Martin, who lost 28 killed and 23 wounded Our loss was 3 killed and 18 wounded. We captured their army stores and 7 prisoners.

THE EXCITEMENT AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Monday, Sept. 22.

Gov. Robinson has issued a proclamation calling the citizens to take up arms under Gen. Wilson for the defence of the city.

Mayor Depth has ordered all business houses to be closed.

Gen. Nelson has issued a patriotic and stirring address to his soldiers, to give a bloody welcome to the rebel hordes now invading Kentucky.

The report of the burning of New-Castle was incorrect, and even the surrender Morris is now discredited in military circles.

Humphrey Marshall, with 12,000 men and 42 pieces of artillery, was expected to reach Paris yesterday morning, it is supposed intending g to join Kirb Smith's force at Lexington.

There has been a great exodus of women and children from Louisville, but the excitement has somewhat subsided.

Military operations are very extensive, and actively progressing.

THE BATTLE OF IUKA.

Another Dispatch from Gen. Grant--Heavy Loss of the Rebels.

Headquarters, Corinth, Sept. 22, 1862.

Maj-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

In my dispatch of the 20th our loss was overestimated, and the rebel loss was under-estimated. We found 261 of them dead upon the field, while our loss in killed will be less than 100.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Major-General.

Cairo, Monday, Sept. 22.

The latest information in regard to the battle of Iuka, states that on Saturday Price was attacked at three points at the same time, and being nearly surrounded, he cut his way through at the point where the Forty-seventh Illinois Regiment was stationed. This regiment suffered more than any other in the fight.

An attempt was made on Friday evening, by a gang of rebels, to burn the Hospital, but they were repulsed by sharpshooters with severe loss.

During the fight of Saturday, a body of Texan Rangers made a dash on one of our batteries, and, notwithstanding a determined resistance, succeeded in spiking two guns. Our troops acted throughout with gallantry and unflinching bravery.

IMPORTANT FROM MEMPHIS.

The Location of the Rebel Forces under Villipigue and Breckinridge—An Expedition in Arkansas.

Memphis, Tenn., Saturday, Sept. 20.

The bridge over the Hatchie River, a few miles north of this city, was burned by guerrillas on Thursday night: The bridge was not guarded, as it was considered of no importance.

Gen. Villipigue's forces are reported to be stationed twelve miles from Memphis, in the vicinity of Hernando.

The army of Gen. Barckinridge is at Holly Springs.

An expedition with transports, conveyed by a gunboat, left Helena on Wednesday. A part of the troops landed at Laconia, Ark., twenty miles above Napoleon. The precise object of the movement is not known.

THE GUERRILLAS IN MISSOURI.

Quantrel's Bands Pursued and Dispersed—Capture of All Their Transportation and Subsistence, Arms, &c.

Kansas City, Monday, Sept. 22.

The following official report has just been received from the expedition under Col. Burris, which has been in pursuit of Quantrel's guerrilla bands since their raid in Oleotho:

"For fourteen days our forces have been in hot pursuit of Quantrel, through Jackson, Cass, Johnson and Lafayette Counties, unable to bring on an engagement, other than an occasional picket skirmish, until the 9th, when about 50 of our cavalry came up with the enemy, five miles north of Pleasanton Hill. A brisk fire was kept up for about ten minutes, when the enemy broke and fled in confusion, leaving two dead on the field. We pursued them two miles, when they entered the woods, scattering in all directions. Enemy's loss unknown. Our loss is one killed, three wounded. We captured all the enemy's transportation and subsistence, 100 stand of arms, 10,000 rounds of ammunition, 100 horses, five wagons, a number of tents and other camp equipage."

Also a considerable quantity of dry goods, groceries' &c., previously stolen from the citizens of Oleeho. The houses, out-buildings, grain, &c., belonging to some twelve noted marauders, whose premises had been the favorite haunts of guerrillas, were burned.

SURRENDER OF HARPER'S FERRY.

Baltimore, Monday, Sept. 22.

A correspondent of the *American* states that at Sharpsburgh, on Friday, Gen. McClellan met the guide who conducted the cavalry from Harper's Ferry and enabled them to escape and capture Longstreet's train.

He complimented him for his service, and remarked that if Col. Miles had held out twenty-four hours longer he would have been able to have captured a large portion of the rebel army.

City Banquet to the Twelfth Regiment.

In pursuance of resolutions by the Common Council offering the hospitalities of the City to the Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., who so gallantly remained in service after the expiration of their three months' term, and were captured by the rebels on Monday week with the garrison at Harper's Ferry, a superb entertainment was prepared last evening for the officers of that deserving corps, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The hour fixed for the banquet was 7 o'clock P. M., but the *entrée* to the dining-hall did not occur until long after nine. The *coup d'œil* inside was superb. Everything that taste and luxury could produce glittered on the spacious tables that filled the room.

At the dais, Alderman Farar presided, supported on his right by Col. Wm. G. Ward, of the Twelfth Regiment, and Maj. E. E. Anderson, of the same corps, and on the left by Aldermen Brady, Mitchell and Henry, and Quartermaster Milbank.

After a sumptuous repast, the proceedings were opened by the Chairman, who read the resolutions of the Common Council of New-York, and presented the superbly engrossed scroll to Col. Ward, who eloquently and appropriately responded.

The following toasts were then announced:

1. The President of the United States, responded to by Major Anderson, a distant relative.
2. The Governor of the State of New-York. Responded to by Mr. Ferguson.
3. The Mayor and Common Council of the City of New-York. Alderman Jeremiah responding.
4. The Union—it must and shall be preserved. Responded to by Alderman Lent.
5. Our guests, the Twelfth Regiment. By Col. Ward.
6. Our army in Virginia, and its gallant Chief. By Mr. Jacobs, of the *Express*.
7. Our lamented heroes fallen in the war. By Mr. T. B. Glover.

The Press was briefly acknowledged, and the ladies were honored with eloquent notice.

Altogether, the affair was one of the most pleasing and brilliantly conducted *fêtes* ever given in the metropolis.

Call for a Convention of the People in Massachusetts.

Boston, Monday, Sept. 22.

A call signed by some seventeen hundred of the first citizens of this State for a People's Convention, to be holden at Fanueil Hall, Oct. 7, for the purpose of nominatinn candidates for State officers, is issued to-day.

Among the signers of this call are a number of the prominent members of all the old party organizations

The Skedaddle in the Camps at Newark, New-Jersey.

Newark, N. J., Monday, Sept. 22.

The reports published of the skedaddle among the troops in camp here are greatly exaggerated. Only 250 men ran away, and 600 received furloughs, leaving 1,500 men in camp. No one was shot, as reported. All returned to camp to-day, and good order again prevails.

Brooklyn City Court Calendar—Tuesday, Sept. 23.—Nos. 21, 26, 38, 50, 11, 63, 64, 65, 71, 18, 29, 54, 59, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 80.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, corrects acidity and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort and health to Children Teething, and is a sure remedy in cases of Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

A.

DYSPEPSIA.

OUR NATIONAL DISEASE.

ITS CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND THE CERTAIN MEANS OF CURE.

Were the question to be asked, "what disease is most prevalent among mankind," a countless multitude of haggard, pallid, and melancholy faces would answer "Dyspepsia." In all lands to which civilization has extended, this disease exists; but in this country the number of dyspeptics is larger, in proportion to the population, than in any other on the face of the earth. It is unquestionably one of the greatest of human afflictions, inasmuch as it not only breaks down the physical system, but depresses the mental and moral faculties to the verge, in many instances, of positive imbecility.

The complaint takes many shapes, ranging from a temporary ailment to protracted, exhaustive disease, uniting the sufferer alike for the business and the pleasures of life, and rendering existence a burden. In fact, not a few of the suicides committed in this country and in Europe are due to the mental depression caused by dyspepsia. One of the most unpleasant circumstances connected with the malady is the want of consideration shown by the healthy for those who suffer under its agonies. The patient is too often thought to be the victim of many fancies, which the exertion of a little energy would speedily dispel. But it should be remembered that the energy supposed to be required, has been, in most cases, literally crushed out by the disease.

The causes of dyspepsia are various. Want of exercise in the open air, rapid eating, over eating, privation and exposure, exhaustive manual or mental labor, the excessive use of tobacco, and extremes of heat and cold are among the most prominent. Grief and anxiety may also be mentioned as tending strongly to aggravate the complaint.

Its symptoms are almost as varied as its causes. The dyspeptic has serious physical evils to contend with, such as pain in the chest and other parts of the body, especially the left side, the pit of the stomach and across the sternum or breastbone. The muscles of the body become soft and flabby, manifesting soreness on the least unusual exertion. There is tenderness in the touch in the region of the stomach and hips. The feet and hands are sometimes cold and rigid, sometimes hot and burning. The skin is dry, rough and pale. Night does not bring repose to the patient. Broken sleep and unpleasant dreams render the hours when nature should recruit her energies more undurable than the day. These symptoms, however, are continually changing, old ones vanishing, and new ones, equally distressing, make their appearance. Palpitation of the heart, dizziness, faintness, ringing and other sounds in the ears, cough and nervous tremors, are among the unpleasant visitations of the unfortunate invalid.

But the mind suffers even more acutely than the body. Everything is seen through a gloomy atmosphere. Imaginary misfortunes cast their shadows over the future. Hope is almost extinguished, and an irritability, sometimes bordering on insanity, renders the dyspeptic inconsiderate and unkind to all with whom he has to do. Upon the whole, it must be admitted that the disease, in its confirmed and chronic form is, physically, mentally and morally, one of the most afflictive in the long catalogue of human ailments.

But, happily, dyspepsia is a curable disease. Its source is a derangement of the organs of digestion. The stomach has become unable to perform its functions, and all the organs dependent upon it are consequently disordered. It is upon the stomach, therefore, that the remedy must act. The object is to restore its lost powers, to renew its vigor, and to keep the whole digestive machinery in healthy activity. There is one simple, direct and certain way of attaining the end, and that is by administering a remedy which combines with the properties of a pure tonic those of a gentle alterative and aperient. These, in a supereminent degree, are the special peculiarities of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Ordinary alcoholic exhilarants, containing (as they all do, more or less) a corrosive and fiery principle, which acts disastrously upon the nerves, can at the best give but a flicker of relief, to be succeeded by deeper gloom and depression, and an aggravation of all the symptoms that have been momentarily relieved. But the great herbalized stimulant—pure in its basis, and medicated with tonic, alterative and other vegetable ingredients combined in no other preparation—is more permanent in its operation. It does not give a false and fleeting vigor to the digestion; to be followed by paralyzing reaction; nor does it elevate and cheer the animal spirits to leave the mind eventually in deeper despondency than ever. On the contrary, it gently reinforces, instead of overspurring exhausted nature, and soothes and regulates the system while it awakes its dormant vitality.

With due attention to diet and exercise, the worst case of dyspepsia may be entirely cured in two or three months at the farthest, by the regular use of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

in pursuance of the directions. The patient after having taken the preparation for a single week will feel assured of an eventual cure. The change wrought in every feeling, mental and bodily, within that time, will be a sufficient guaranty that the period of complete and permanent relief is at hand.

To all who suffer from the complaint in any of its forms or stages, the "Bitters" may be recommended as the safest and surest of known remedies, and it is proper to add, that persons with weak stomachs and a constitutional tendency to dyspepsia will find the occasional use of this healthful tonic a sure protection against indigestion.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh.

Sold by all Druggists and Family Grocers.

Hostetter's Bitters

Sold at Proprietor's prices. HOTELS, DRUGGISTS and FAMILY GROCERS supplied.

D. S. MARVIN, No. 20 Cedar-st.

Extraordinary Notice!!—We are now opening at Retail an immense stock of "Monitor," or "Wide End" Neck-ties, at 65 cents each! The richest and most expensive goods ever imported (same as are selling everywhere else at $1 and $1 50.) Also, a large lot of very rich "Wide Ends," at 50 cents (selling elsewhere at 75 cents.) N. B.—We shall continue to sell gents' best quality Linen Collars at $1 20 per dozen, until Oct. 1; on and after Oct. 1, at $1 40. We are reluctantly compelled to advance the price in consequence of the greater advance in the cost of linens. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway.

White, the Inimitable Hatter, has introduced his far-famed PARISIAN FALL STYLES, and the innumerable calls prove them to be THE HATS for the season. Only found at No. 216 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

Dutcher—Clenen.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, by Rev. Dr. E. R. T. Cook, John T. Dutcher to Miss Lizzie Clenen, eldest daughter of Thomas Clenen, all of this City.

Tourtelot—Denio.—On Thursday, Sept. 18, at Grace Church, Utica, by the rector, Rev. Mr. Brandegee, Dr. Louis A. Tourtelot to Elizabeth, only daughter of Judge Denio.

Weir—Chadwick.—At Cohoes, on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at St. John's Church, by Rev. A. Spor, Robert Weir, U. S. N., and Anna, only daughter of William N. Chadwick, of the former place.

DIED.

Boggs.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 21, at his late residence, No. 15 Bond-st., Joseph Boggs, in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family, also those of his brothers-in-law, C. P. Shoards and Dr. R. A. Barry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts., on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be removed for interment on Wednesday morning to Hopewell, N. J.

Carr.—On Sunday, Sept. 21, Theodore Carr, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Mount Vernon, Westchester County. The remains will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Cordray.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 21, Elizabeth J., the beloved wife of William G. Cordray, aged 36 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Warren-st. M. E. Church, Warren-st., near Smith, this afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

O, bright be the place of thy soul!
No lovelier spirit than thine
E'er burst from its mortal control,
In the orbs of the blessed to shine.

On earth thou wert all but divine,
As thy soul shall immortally be;
And our sorrow may cease to repine
When we know that thy God is with thee.

Goll.—On Friday, Sept. 19, Frederick P. Goll, aged 43 years, 10 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Andrew's Church, 4th-av. and 127th-st., Harlem, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Harlem Lodge, No. 457, F. & A. M.—The members of Harlem Lodge are requested to assemble at the Lodge Rooms, northeast corner of 127th-st. and 3d-av., on Tuesday, Sept. 23, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother, Frederick P. Goll. Members of sister Lodges are also invited to attend.

By order of THOMAS E. HAWKS, W. M.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

Beare.—At Little Neck, Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 20, Charlotte, wife of the late Henry M. Beare, of this City, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Thomas M., and Rev. Henry M. Beare, and of her son-in-law, Dr. Joseph M. Smith, are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M., from Zion Church, Little Neck. Cars to Flushing from Hunter's Point run in connection with the 9 o'clock boats from James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries. Conveyances will be in attendance at the Flushing depôt.

Gray.—In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 20, John Gray, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, aged 62 years.

The friends and acquaintances of his sons, John F. and William, are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 90 Bayard-st., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Haviland.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Sept. 22, James F. Haviland, in the 44th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Friend's Meeting-house, at Purchase, at 12 o'clock on Fourth Day, the 24th inst. Carriages will meet the 9¾ o'clock New-Haven Railroad train from New-York at Port Chester.

Hoffman.—On Sunday, Sept. 21, at Council Bluffs, Sarshelbe Hoffman, aged 4 years, 7 months and 17 days, son of Maj. J. R. Hoffman, Agent Poncas Indians.

Rogers.—At Douglas Farm, Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Sept. 20, Henry F. Rogers, in the 77th year of his age.

The funeral will be from the mansion at Douglas Farm, near Flushing, L. I., on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 1 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The railroad trains leave by James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 9 and 10½ o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the Flushing depôt.

Parisen.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the battle of Antietam Valley, Lieut.-Col. Phillip J. Parisen, Fifty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 38 years and 4 months.

His friends, the friends of the family, the members of Platt Lodge No. 194, F. A. M., the Masonic fraternity generally, and the officers of the army, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Emeline B. Riddell, No. 26 Pike-st.

Roberts.—On Monday, Sept. 22, Capt. James L. Roberts, in the 66th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons, W. H. and H. Roberts, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church near Vanderbilt Landing, Staten Island, on Wednesday, at 12 M. Members of the New-York Marine Society are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Greenwood. Carriages will be in waiting at South Ferry at 11¾ P. M.

Rowland.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 22, of consumption, Mary Celestine, wife of William Rowland, in the 27th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place on Wednesday afternoon, 24th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 Bayard-st., New-Brunswick, N. J. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Sexton.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 21, Sarah Mills Ross, widow of Francis Sexton.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 11 Bethune-st.

Teller.—At Teller's Villa, Fishkill Landing, on Sunday evening, Sept. 21, 1862, Louisa M. Teller, sister of Hon. Henry J. Raymond, and the youngest daughter of the late Isaac Depeyster Teller.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at her late residence, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and the funeral services at the Reformed Dutch Church, on Wednesday, the 24th Sept., at 3½ P. M.

Willis.—On Sunday morning, Sept. 21, Clarance E. Willis, aged 17 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, James Wood, 116th-st. near 2d-av., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 449.—Sept. 22, 1862.
68, 2, 25, 41, 77, 12, 24, 50, 69, 48, 6, 23, 62.

Kentucky, Class 450.—Sept. 22, 1862.
68, 33, 10, 71, 48, 42, 3, 4, 6, 17, 46, 24.

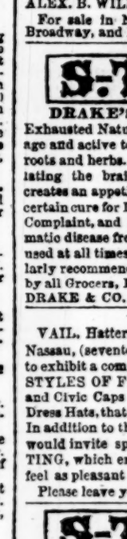
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

Delaware, Extra Class 397.—Sept. 23, 1862.
78, 60, 36, 46, 29, 31, 73, 68, 15, 52, 1, 10, 37.

Delaware State Lottery, Class 336.—Sept. 22, 1862.
45, 36, 34, 37, 27, 11, 50, 57, 58, 28, 25, 4.

Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.



WIGS AND TOUPEES.
ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS
HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE.
HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS.
MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR.
LOUIS BASTET,
No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES,
And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK.

S.T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Invigorates, strengthens, and purifies the system; is a perfect appetizer, and Nature's great restorer. It is composed of pure St. Croix Rum, the celebrated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs. Particularly adapted to weak and delicate persons, and can be relied upon for its purity. It cures Dyspepsia, is a gentle tonic, and is just the thing for changes of the seasons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.
It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.
Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

S.T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
Exhausted Nature's great restorer. A delightful beverage and active tonic. Composed of pure St. Croix Rum, roots and herbs. It invigorates the body, without stimulating the brain. It destroys acidity of the stomach, creates an appetite, and strengthens the system. It is a certain cure for Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Liver Complaint, and Nervous Headache, and prevents Miasmatic disease from change of diet, water, &c. It can be used at all times of day by old or young, and is particularly recommended to weak and delicate persons. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, Hotels and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO., No 202 Broadway, New-York.

A CARD.
VAIL, Hatter, No. 118 Fulton-st., New-York, east of Nassau, (seventeen years with Beebe & Co.,) is prepared to exhibit a complete assortment of all the NEW FALL STYLES OF FELT AND CLOTH HATS; Army, Navy and Civic Caps; together with elegant styles of Gents' Dress Hats, that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. In addition to the style and superior finish of his Hats, he would invite special attention to HIS MODE OF FITTING, which enables him to make the Silk or Dress Hat feel as pleasant to the head as Felt.
Please leave your order and try the experiment.

S.T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS
Of this celebrated brand appears to be in every one's mouth, as well as on every one's table. They are a splendid article, and can be relied upon to strengthen and invigorate exhausted nature.

A MAMMOTH SALE OF RICH, HIGH-COST PARIS
NECK TIES
At wholesale and retail, *at prices which no other house in New-York can possibly name*, viz.:
25 cent Ties at 15 cents each, or $1 75 per dozen.
50 cent Ties at 25 cents each, or $3 per dozen.
75 cent Ties at 35 cents each, or $3 75 per dozen.
$1 Ties at 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen.
(The usual wholesale prices are, $2 50, $4, $5 50 and $7 50.) The 50 cent or $5 *line* embraces over 1,000 dozen of the richest ties ever brought to this market. SCARFS in endless variety, at corresponding rates. Also, 5,000 dozen men's and boys' best quality Linen
COLLARS
(*Domestic finish*) at $1 20 per dozen, or 10 cents each, *warranted* same as are sold everywhere at $2 00. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine dress SHIRTS, *without any reference to the price of cotton or linen*. Prices $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, and the BEST at $2. Also, an immense stock of ladies' and gent's Linen Handkerchiefs, from $1 per dozen and upwards.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
Corner of White-st.

MOURNING BRACELETS,
ONE DOLLAR, TWO DOLLARS, AND THREE DOLLARS A PAIR.
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 425 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

CABINET FURNITURE
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
$100,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.
In consequence of the falling off in our wholesale business we offer our own manufactured goods to the public at the lowest prices.
Consisting of Parlor, Library, Dining and Bedroom suites, made of selected material, and in the latest fashionable styles. All goods warranted.
Please examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.
WEIL & BRAUNDORF,
Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., bet. Essex and Norfolk.
N. B.—Grand, Essex and Houston-st. stages pass close by.

PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS.
For sale by
GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 425 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

GEN. K

The New-York Times, Tuesday, September 23, 1862.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, by two respectable young women, situations in a private family, one as good cook; can make bread, biscuit, pies and cake, and is willing to do a part of the washing and ironing; the other as waitress, or as chamber-maid and waitress; they will live together or separate; can give the very best of City reference; can be seen, for two days, at No. 229 West 12th-st., corner Greenwich-av., second floor, front room.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.—Situations are required immediately for some very superior servants, whose references are to the first families in Brooklyn. Also, for some neat and very efficient waitresses, up stairs servants, and children's nurses. Apply at MANNING'S new and spacious Offices, corner Court and Joralemon-sts., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable woman, in a small private family, to cook, wash and iron, with her daughter, of 15 years, smart and intelligent; can do any kind of light work and take care of children, with the best of City reference from the last place. Call, for two days, at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, who has lived in the first families, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, jellies and game; also a thorough waitress and chambermaid; can take charge of the dining-room. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; is fully competent, and perfectly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing, if required; the very best City references given. Apply at No. 224 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, pastry, baking, pies, soups and jellies, game or regular pastry; a first-rate baker. Apply corner 6th-av. and 11th-st., in the dry goods store, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable girl as good cook; understands Spanish and American cooking; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference from her last place where she lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG woman, with four years' City reference from her last place, wants a situation to cook and assist with the washing; is a first-rate family cook; is a good baker of bread and pastry; and can make all kinds of cake. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer, and a good baker; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 196 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, is an excellent washer and ironer; would be willing to do the housework in general of a small private family; knows her business thoroughly. Best of City references. Call at 141 29th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game and desserts, and is a first-rate bread and biscuit baker. Has no objection to a large family. Can furnish the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 1st-av., first floor, front room, near 18th-st.

AS COOK.—A SOBER, STEADY WOMAN, OF an amiable disposition, wishes a situation; is an excellent cook, neat and careful; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches, also understands the dairy; has good reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for three days at No. 119 West 24th-st.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, situations, by two respectable young women: one to cook, wash and iron: and the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of a baby and do light chamberwork. Apply for two days at No. 166 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A Wanted, a situation, by a smart, faithful, neat girl, to do cooking or general housework; is a respectable, competent servant, an excellent washer and ironer, obliging, economical and trusty; best of references. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. Either City or country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a light colored woman, either with or without her daughter aged 15; she is a first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, and has the best City references. Apply at No. 7 West 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation to professed cook in all its branches; game and soups, baking and pastry, jellies and ice cream, and all kinds of desserts. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 127 West 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 343 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as cook in a private family; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; she can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 196 7th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as first-class cook, and would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 64 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a most respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 30 Spring-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a Protestant girl who is willing to go a short distance into the country, as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Apply, with City references, at No. 33 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS GOOD cook, in a respectable family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 108 West 23d-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as above; no objection to City or country; best of City references. Apply at No. 96 East 28th-st.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family by a respectable Scotch woman who perfectly understands her business; can do the coarse washing if required; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECtable girl wishes a situation as first-rate cook and laundress; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Grand-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant woman; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer, or would go as laundress and chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at 305 1st-av.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH THE highest testimonials as to character and capability, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a private family. Apply, for three days, at No. 65 West 20th-st.

AS PLAIN COOK, &c.—WANTED BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer; or would go as laundress or chambermaid, and sewing, has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived six years. Can be seen for two days at No. 4 Clarkson-st., first floor.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, a situation as a good plain cook in a private family; is a good washer and ironer; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 368 8th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., second floor, front room.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted, by a woman, as cook in a private family; understands the cooking of all kinds of fish, soups, meats, poultry, game and desserts; is also a very competent baker of bread and cake. Unexceptionable City references given. Apply for two days, or this week, at No. 141 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A situation as first class cook; understands English, American and Spanish cooking, all kinds desserts and soups; is an excellent bread-baker; has the best of city reference. Apply at No. 136 West 32d-st.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A SITuation, by a young woman, as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a most respectable Protestant woman as above; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, including soups, meats, pastry, jellies, and all kinds of game; is a good bread and biscuit baker; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 99 Macdougal-st., near Bleecker.

AS NURSE, &c.—A PERSON OF LIBERAL education and experience, wishes to engage as nurse in a private family; will be found fully competent to discharge all duties assigned her; can do fine sewing and embroidery; has had the full charge of children in Europe; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse is thoroughly capable to take charge of an infant from its birth. Can be seen for two days, between the hours of 12 and 5, at No. 3 West 14th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted by a neat and respectable girl to do the general work of a private family; can do all kinds of good plain cooking, makes good bread and biscuit and is an excellent washer and ironer; is a truthful and steady servant; refers to her last place. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed a situation, by a respectable woman, to do general housework, in a small private family; has the very best of City references as to honesty and sobriety. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., New-York.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A PROtestant girl wants a situation to do general housework in a respectable family. She can be seen for two days at her last place, No. 265 West 16th-st., one door from 8th-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant dressmaker, who understands her business thoroughly in all its branches, having worked in the best families, to whom she can refer, wants a situation. Inquire at No. 142 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO is in the habit of going out by the day in private families, and has a perfect knowledge of the business, wishes a few more engagements. Address No. 257 7th-av., second floor, front, near 27th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing, or as laundress in a small family; has six years' City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, and to take care of children; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 70, corner of West 37th-st. and 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and to assist with the washing and ironing, or chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 168 East 12th-st., near 2d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very competent young woman, with good City reference, wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in either the City or country; understands her business perfectly, and will try hard to please her employer. Inquire at No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A very experienced and highly recommended girl wishes a situation as above; is thoroughly efficient in the dining-room, and can do fine washing and ironing; will be found a neat, respectful and very obliging servant. Refers to Brooklyn lady. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A competent person, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is fully competent to take entire charge of a laundry; can give five years' reference from her last places. Can be seen until engaged at No. 248 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or waitress alone; no objection to a private boarding house or hotel; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as good chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 305 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; is willing and obliging; has good reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 658 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation as excellent chambermaid and to do waiting, or as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 410 6th-av., near 25th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, by a respectable young woman; lived seven years in her last place, and has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 44 4th-av., opposite Bible-house, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family. Good reference given. Apply at No. 46 Thompson-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress and seamstress, by one who is neat and tidy in her habits. Has satisfactory reference from her last place. Call at, or address, for two days, No. 109 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; would make herself generally useful. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has 6 years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 256½ East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or regular waitress; has the best of City references. Inquire for two days at 94 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, wishes a situation in a respectable family, at chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or would go as plain cook; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., first floor, back room, near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; can give good reference. Call at No. 87 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting, or fine washing; or would do the work of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, with good city reference. Apply at No. 368 8th-st., four doors from Broadway, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEWER.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and sewer, or assist in the care of children; has lived seven years in her last place. Call at No. 268 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 132 Washington-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a child from its birth, having had long experience, and possessing the best of City reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen for two days at No. 107 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable, middle-aged Scotch woman, as nurse; is capable of taking an infant from its birth; can do all kinds of plain sewing and embroidery; has good City reference. Call at No. 1,426 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

AS NURSE.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN WISHES a situation as infant's nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or is willing to take care of two grown children; is a neat sewer and has the best of City references. Call at No. 11 Bank-st., from 10 till 4.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman in a private family, as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and sewing; will be found trustworthy and will make herself generally useful; is a perfect stranger in the City; has the best of City reference. Call for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTestant young woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby; is willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 275 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by an English Protestant as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children; no objection to the country or City. Inquire at No. 125½ 4th-av., near 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of reference; is willing and obliging; can be seen for two days at No. 299 West 25th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation as nurse and seamstress, and is capable of taking care of an infant; good reference if required. Call at No. 146 34th-st., east of 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 128 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., second floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable young girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference given. Apply at No. 162 East 32d-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; good City references. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID.—A RESpectable American woman wishes a situation as nurse or chambermaid, or chambermaid and waitress; is a good plain sewer. Has good City reference, where she lived three years as nurse. Call at No. 18 Dean-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Boerum sts.

AS NURSE AND PLAIN SEWER.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a young Protestant girl, as nurse and plain sewer. Apply immediately at No. 20 East 17th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, with a fresh breast of milk, wishes a situation as wet nurse; is a good seamstress; can embroider well; has good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A LADY WANTS A BABY TO WET NURSE at her own house, who has lost her own baby a few days ago. Can be seen for a few days at No. 243 East 18th-st., near 1st-av., top floor front room.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young American girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress, in a gentleman's family; no objection to travel with a lady; good reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st., second floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; would do the chamberwork of a small family; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at, or address a note, No. 137 Delancey-st., rear building.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—A SITUAtion wanted, by a Protestant girl, as seamstress and nurse; would take the entire charge of three children; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 135 West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress; does up linens in style; is a good baker; will do the work of a genteel family; City or country; wages $7 a month; milks and churns. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed as laundress, and would have no objection to assist with chamberwork; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 East 18th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wants a situation as waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 20 West 13th-st.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or thorough waitress and to do fine washing and ironing in excellent style, or as housemaid and do the work of a genteel family; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by an active young girl, as waitress or chambermaid, or assist in washing; good reference given. Call or address M. A. K., No. 561 2d-av., between 34th and 35th sts. Ring second bell.

WASHING.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a few gentlemen's, or family washing; will be done in the best manner, and the clothes kept in order if required, or go out in a private family two days in the week. Can be seen for two days at No. 369 6th-av., in confectionery store, three doors from 23d-st.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 Grand-st., continues to keep first-class servants, as usual. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, laundresses, &c., for City and country, with good references. Men-servants, also. Excellent situations open for good servants.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a single man as gardener, who perfectly understands his business; also taking care of horses, driving, &c., and would be willing to make himself generally useful about a small place. The very best of City reference. Address T. L., Box No. 218 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a young man who understands the care and management of a green-house, vegetables, &c.; or would go as under gardener in a first-class establishment; is a Protestant, and can come well recommended. Address J. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable married man; has no family; understands gardening in all its branches, fruit, flowers and vegetables; has the best of City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A PRACTICAL GARDENER, married, wants a situation; has no objection to take the charge of a farm, and can be highly recommended as to capability and integrity; is a Protestant. Address J. G., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A single man as gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouses, &c.; is a good milker, and understands the care and driving of horses; would make himself useful. Address A. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—SITUAtion wanted by a farmer and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business and all its branches, hot house, greenhouse, and grapery; flowers, fruit and vegetables; or would like the laying out of a new place. Can give the best reference as to character and capacity. Can be seen or by writing to S. E., No. 71 Liberty street, care of A. SMITH, seedsman, where the advertiser is well known. None need apply but those wanting a thorough man.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN 24 YEARS OLD, recently arrived from Northern Germany, who has been farming there for 9 years, and understands his business in all its branches, wants a place on a good farm; a good home is principally looked for. For particulars, inquire of G. E. LANGE, No. 98 Barclay-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable man, as coachman and gardener. Is a first-class driver, and has a perfect knowledge of the care and management of horses, harness, &c., and is a good vegetable gardener. No objection to a country place. Has the best of reference; can make himself generally useful, and is not afraid to work. Address J. M., Box 203 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call, for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family. Good reference given. Apply at No. 46 Thompson-st. for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress and seamstress, by one who is neat and tidy in her habits. Has satisfactory reference from her last place. Call at, or address, for two days, No. 109 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or as waitress; would make herself generally useful. Has no objection to the country. Call at No. 136 West 33d-st., second floor, back room, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has 6 years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 256½ East 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or regular waitress; has the best of City references. Inquire for two days at 94 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable girl, wishes a situation in a respectable family, at chamberwork and waiting; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or would go as plain cook; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 266 West 31st-st., first floor, back room, near 9th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 196 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; can give good reference. Call at No. 87 32d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young woman as chambermaid and waitress; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman to do chamberwork and light waiting, or fine washing; or would do the work of a small family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 202 East 13th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Call at No. 143 West 31st-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted a situation by a Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, with good city reference. Apply at No. 368 8th-st., four doors from Broadway, for two days.

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HELP WANTED.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom for a private family; wages, $18 per month; 2 clerks for grocery-stores, 2 boys for trades, 2 brakesmen, a valet to go to California—salary liberal; 1 stewardess, 4 girls to travel, 1 entry clerk, 6 men for steamers, clerk for a shipping office. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square. SPINK, Agent.

A COACHMAN WANTED—ONE WHO UNderstands his business, and can bring good recommendations. Apply immediately at the corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st.

AN ASSISTANT ENTRY CLERK.—WANTed, an assistant entry clerk, in a silk jobbing house. Must be a good penman, also quick and correct in figures. Address, ENTRY CLERK, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

HATTERS.—WANTED SEVERAL FUR OR wool hat finishers. Inquire at No. 37 Broadway.

HELP WANTED,

A NURSE.—A NURSE WANTED TO GO THREE miles from the City; an English, Scotch or Welsh woman; must be very highly recommended, and must understand all the duties of a nurse; to such a one a good and pleasant home and good wages will be given. Address a note to H. N., Box No. 1,565 Post-office.

WANTED—A MAN, WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the care of horses, carriages, &c., and to assist in gardening, and make himself generally useful; a single man preferred; best City references required. Apply for three days at No. 47 South-st., 3d floor, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite St. Germain Hotel, 1st floor, reception rooms. Wanted first-class Welsh woman as cook. Good situations for Germans, Irish, English and colored, in the city and country. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT GARDENER, ALSO a man to take charge of cattle, poultry, &c., &c. None but Protestants, and single men, who thoroughly understand their business, need apply, to No. 221 Washington-st., between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Apply immediately.

HURLBERT, WILLIAMS & CO.

HARTFORD, Sept. 15, 1862.

A BOY.—WANTED, A BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS OLD, in a manufacturers' office; must be quick at figures, write a good hand and reside with his parents in Brooklyn. Address, with references, Box No. 1,984 New-York Post-office.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

TEACHERS.

ALL WHO REQUIRE TEACHERS—FOR colleges, schools, or families—may learn, WITHOUT CHARGE, of well-qualified candidates for any department of instruction, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 B'way. Parents supplied with school circulars.

☞ Experienced teachers are invited to call.

REFERENCES—Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Dr. Hitchcock, Amherst Coll.; Faculty Rutgers Coll., Tylson, Phinney & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., Blakeman & Mason, D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N. Y.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.—REV. FRED. TH. WINKELMANN, Phil. Dr. and A. M., late Professor in the Packer Collegiate Institute, of Brooklyn, is desirous to find another suitable situation at any institution of learning. He is fully competent to instruct any classes in Latin, French, and German, and to prepare pupils in Greek for college. He can produce the most satisfactory testimonials, and give the best references. For particulars please call or address No. 68 State-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.

AS ASSISTANT TEACHER.—A LADY FROM Boston, experienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English, wishes an engagement as assistant teacher, in a school or family, in the City or country. Best City references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

AS TEACHER OR GOVERNESS—A GRAduate of Troy Female Seminary, who has had several years' experience in instructing children in music, French, drawing and painting, besides the English branches, desires a situation. Best references given and required. Address S. M., Box 140, *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, WHO HAS several years' experience in teaching music, French, English and ornamental branches, desires a situation as teacher in a family or private school in or near the City; best testimonials; salary small. Address H., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, EMINENTLY QUALIfied to teach the higher English branches, desires a position in some institute where her services would be equivalent to board; references unexceptionable. Address, for two weeks, Box No. 28 Post-office, Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A TEACHER OF SEVeral years' experience, graduate of Columbia College, will give private tuition in the Classics, Mathematics or English branches. Address A. B., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, graduate de l'Université de France Académie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons lessons in the French language at No. 45 West 12th-st., and No. 1,105 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts., in the store.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE CHARGE of a School for Boys at the village of Oyster Bay, L. I. One possessing some Musical qualifications would be preferred. An interview with the Principal may be had at the Episcopal Book Store, No. 762 Broadway, on Tuesday the 23d inst., between 10 and 12 A. M.

AS D

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, who labor under disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (75th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 fine figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Diseases, Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work. For $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Deutsche Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice; and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, have established this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, producing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.

Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MACKEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid the too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at the Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 13 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

AN ACT OF GRATUITE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instruction given in a medical work, considered to be the greatest study of the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of S. S. & W. WOOD, 259 Canal-st., Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape mockery. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed to supply legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual flow, and thereby disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Especially capable when no guarantee is needed, of speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies is regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 38 Lispenard-st., near Broadway. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of ladies and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1828.—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOBAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of life; prevents the disagreeable and disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that in blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease is not cured. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 100 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. VAN MEERBEKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. & J. Gemmel, No. 299 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of March next. Dated, New-York, Sept 18, 1862.

MARY VAN MEERBEKE, Administratix.

s23-law6mTu*.

FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS CAN SEE at our office daily reports of all deaths in hospitals in and around Washington.

SOMES & BROWN, No. 3 Park-place.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Sept. 1, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR EACH CLASS separately, indorsed "Proposals for Class No. (name the Class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the Yard,) will be received at this office, until noon, on the 29th day of September inst., for furnishing and delivering at the several Navy-yards named the materials and articles embraced in printed schedules, which will be furnished, on application, and sent by mail, if so requested, to persons desiring to offer to contract for any or all of the Classes named therein, by the Commandants of theseveral Navy-yards, for the Classes for the Yards under their command, or by the Navy Agent nearest thereto, or by the Bureau for any or all the Yards.

To prevent confusion and mistakes in sealing the offers, no bid will be received which contains classes for more than one yard in one envelope; and each individual of a firm must sign the bid and contract.

Bidders are hereby cautioned particularly to notified that their offers must be in the form hereinafter prescribed, and be mailed in time to reach their destination before the time expires for receiving them; *no bid will be considered which shall be received after the period stated, and no allowance will be made for failures of the mail.*

To guard against offers being opened before the time appointed, bidders are requested to indorse on the envelope above the address, and draw a line under the indorsement, thus:

"*Proposals for Class No. (name the class) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard.)*"

To the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, D. C.

Form of Offer.

(Here date the offer,)

I, (here insert the name or names composing the firm,) of (name the town,) in the State of (name the State,) here by offer to furnish under your advertisement, dated (date of advertisement,) and subject to all the requirements of the same, and of the printed schedule to which it refers, all the articles embraced in Class No. (name the class,) for the Navy-yard at (name the yard,) according to said schedule, viz: (here paste on the printed class from the schedule, and opposite each article set the price and carry out the amount in the columns for dollars and cents, and foot up the aggregate amount of the bid for the class,) amounting to (here write the amount in words.)

I propose, as my agent, (here name the agent, if one is required by the schedule,) for the supply under the classes miscellaneous, by a non-resident of the place of delivery; and should my offer be accepted, I request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Navy Agent at (name the Agency,) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder and each member of the firm to sign.)

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town,) and State of (name the State,) and (name of second guarantor, &c.,) hereby undertake that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within fifteen days after date of notice through the post-office of the acceptance of his (or their) offer before mentioned.

Witness: (Signature of guarantors.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case. (Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Navy Agent, or some person known to the bureau to be responsible.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire-wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 28. Bituminous coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

BOSTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Fire wood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 29. Bituminous Cumberland coal; class No. 30. Semi-Bituminous, broad top, &c., coal; class No. 33. Extension of Hospital at Chelsea.

NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 3. Yellow pine timber; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, cypress and juniper; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 8. Cement; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 10. Slate; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig-iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron work, piping, &c.; class No. 26. Augers, class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous, broad top, &c., coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Hose carriages.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper, and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair, and plaster; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils, and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 25. Iron castings; class No. 26. Augers; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 30. Semi-bituminous, Broad-top, &c., coal; class No. 31. Copper and composition nails; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

NAVAL ASYLUM.

Class No. 1. Clothing; class No. 2. Hats, boots and shoes; class No. 3. Provisions; class No. 4. Groceries; class No. 5. Dry goods; class No. 6. Bread, &c.; class No. 7. Tobacco; class No. 8. Coal; class No. 9. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 10. Bricks, &c.; class No. 11. Lumber; class No. 12. Fire-wood; class No. 13. Provender; class No. 14. Miscellaneous; class No. 15. Hardware; class No. 16. Stationery.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. Bricks; class No. 2. Stone; class No. 4. Yellow pine lumber; class No. 5. Oak and hard wood; class No. 6. White pine, spruce, juniper and cypress; class No. 7. Lime, hair and plaster; class No. 9. Gravel and sand; class No. 11. Iron, iron nails and spikes; class No. 12. Steel; class No. 13. Pig iron; class No. 14. Files; class No. 15. Paints, oils and glass; class No. 16. Ship chandlery; class No. 17. Hardware; class No. 18. Stationery; class No. 19. Firewood; class No. 20. Hay and straw; class No. 21. Provender; class No. 22. Charcoal; class No. 23. Belting, packing, and hose; class No. 24. Sperm and lubricating oils; class No. 27. Anthracite coal; class No. 32. Machinery and tools.

The schedule will state the times within which articles will be required to be delivered; and where the printed schedule is not used, the periods stated in it for deliveries must be copied in the bids. All the articles which may be contracted for must be delivered at such place or places, including drayage and cartage to the place where used within the navy-yards, respectively, for which the offer is made, as may be directed by the commanding officer thereof; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to American manufacture. No article will be received after the expiration of the period specified in the schedules for the completion of deliveries, unless specially authorized by the Department. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

It is to be provided in the contract, and to be distinctly understood by the bidders, that the amount and number of articles enumerated in classes headed "Miscellaneous" are specified as the *probable* quantity which may be required, as well as to fix data for determining the lowest bid; but the contractor is to furnish more or less of the said enumerated articles, *and in such quantities, and at such times, as the bureau or commandant may require;* such increase, however, not to exceed one-half of the quantities stated (and requisitions sent through the Post-office shall be deemed sufficient notice) during the fiscal year ending 30th of June, 1863; and whether the quantities required be more or less than those specified, the prices shall remain the same.

Bidders are cautioned against stating fictitious prices in their offers.

All the articles under the contract must be of the best quality, delivered in good order, free of all and every charge or expense to the Government, and subject to the inspection, count, weight, or measurement of the said navy-yard, and be in all respects satisfactory to the commandant thereof. Bidders are referred to the yard for plans, specifications, or samples, and any further descriptions of the articles or explanations they may desire. When bidders shall be in doubt as to the precise articles named in the schedule, they will apply to the commanding officer of the navy-yard and *not to employes* for description of the article or articles in doubt, which information the said officer will give in writing. Contractors for classes headed "Miscellaneous," who do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, will be required to name in their proposals an agent at the city or principal place near the yard of delivery, who may be called upon to deliver articles *without delay*, when they shall be required.

Approved sureties in the full amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum as additional security deducted from each payment until the contract shall have been completed or canceled, unless otherwise authorized by the Department. On classes of articles headed "Miscellaneous," to be delivered as required during the fiscal year, the twenty per centum retained may, at the discretion of the commandant, be paid quarterly on the first of January, April, July and October, when the deliveries have been satisfactory, and the balance (eighty per cent.) will be paid by the respective navy agents within thirty days after the presentation of bills, in triplicate, duly vouched and approved.

No part of the per centum reserved is to be paid until all the rejected articles offered under the contract shall have been removed from the yard, unless specially authorized by the Department.

It will be stipulated in the contract, that if default shall be made by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for, of the quality and at the times and places above provided, then and in that case the said parties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not to exceed twice the amount of such class; which may be recovered, from time to time, according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

The sureties must sign the contract, and their responsibility be certified to by a navy agent, collector, district-attorney, or some other person satisfactorily known to the bureau.

It is to be provided in the contract that the bureau shall have the power of annulling the contract, without loss or damage to the Government, in case Congress shall not have made sufficient appropriations for the articles named, or for the completion of works estimated for, and on which this advertisement is based, and shall also have the power to increase or diminish the quantities named in the classes not headed "Miscellaneous" in the schedule, twenty-five per centum.

Persons whose offers shall be accepted will be notified to that effect by the Chief of the Bureau; and if they do not enter into contract for the supplies specified, within fifteen days from the date of notice from the bureau of the acceptance of their bid, a contract will be made with some other person or persons, and the guarantors of such defaulting bidders will be held responsible for all delinquencies.

All offers not made in *strict conformity* with this advertisement, will, at the option of the bureau, be rejected.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and contracts will be ready for execution as soon thereafter as may be practicable.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862, for each of the following works, viz:

For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-four.

Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.

Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.

Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.

Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one.

Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.

Dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.

Dredging Governeur slip, East River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are requested to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, September 17, 1862.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
Street Commissioner.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Sept. 20, 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid may be offered, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Friday, Oct. 3, 1862, at which hour the bids will be opened and the contracts awarded for the following improvements, to wit:

Sewer in Third-avenue, from Sixty-ninth to Seventy-third-street, with a lateral branch in Seventy-first-street, terminating forty feet east of Fourth-avenue; and also,

Sewer in Fifty-seventh-street, from sewer in Lexington-avenue to a point one hundred feet west of Third-avenue; and also,

Cross-walks in Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-third-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOS. B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Havona Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Dunkirk and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 8 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MCALESTER & CO., No. 316 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 9 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY—SEPTEMBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 2½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3:20 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 10 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 169 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1¼ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39; N. R.

E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

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LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, 11TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK, containing, among other valuables, four dividend checks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, payable to S. B. Parnum or bearer, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York—one for nine dollars and the others for ten dollars and fifty cents each. A reward of ten dollars will be paid for the return of the pocket-book and contents to the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 29 William-st.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above checks, as payment of them has been stopped.

$25 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE FARM OF Wm. A. Elliott, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, near Croton Lake, a chestnut sorrel MARE, 15 hands high, 7 years old, right hind leg white half way to gamble, scar on left hind leg. The above reward will be paid to the finder upon her delivery at my premises, or for giving information where she may be found. Address WM. A. ELLIOTT, Bedford Station.

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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
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These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

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EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
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AUSTRALASIAN leaves New York, Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1.
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Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

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NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

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The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or pass

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

[Continued from First Page.]

twenty-eight National soldiers, lying side and side, ready to be deposited in their last resting places. On the one field I counted over twenty rebel horses which had been killed in the previous day's battle. Near by, at the door of a barn, there was a splendid stallion lying dead with two legs shot away by a shell. It was evidently the horse of a rebel officer who was about escaping into this place for shelter, when a shell killed his horse. It was not the *shell*-ter he was looking for.

Several of our fellows were brought to the rear while I was on that part of the field, who had received a deadly ball from the enemy's pickets. One poor fellow, who had just been shot through the abdomen, was carried to an ambulance in a dying state. He asked for stimulus, which I gave him, and in a few moments, before he reached the hospital, he sunk in death. He gave his name as GEO. W. FELL, of PEN.

The surgeons have indeed an appalling amount of labor on their hands. *They ought to be reinforced at once, and hundreds of careful male nurses* could find most Christian and humane employment in tending upon these thousands of suffering, wounded soldiers of the Union.

The rebel wounded are mingled promiscously with our own men, and receive every attention. The ambulances bring in sometimes both kinds in the same vehicle. Their condition is most pitiable. The majority look as if they had not seen soap or water for a twelve-month. E. S.

The Escape of the Rebel Army Across the Potomac—The Condition of Sharpsburgh.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

The rebel army began to move to the rear about 9 o'clock last evening, and continued to march until daylight, passing rapidly (part of the time on the double-quick) through this town and making for the river at Blackford's Ford, three miles distant. They moved in perfect silence. Before 7 o'clock A. M. the whole army had got safely to the river, leaving only a rear-guard to protect the crossing of their artillery and wagon train. At 8 o'clock A. M. our cavalry arrived in this place in pursuit of the fugitive rebels, and at 9 o'clock Gen. PLEASANTON'S whole cavalry division was in full pursuit of them. I joined this corps, and charged after the rebels on the double-quick. They placed batteries in position near the hill to retard our movements, and keep the Union batteries at a distance. The cavalry followed the rear guard, and ROBERTSON'S Batteries gave them a parting salute of shot and shell as they crossed over to the Virginia shore. The rebels placed a battery of seventeen guns in a semicircular form to command the ford, and replied for a time vigorously to our guns. They appeared, however, to be short of ammunition, and used mostly solid shot. Some seventy wounded were left behind in charge of a surgeon, at houses within a mile of the crossing. On the hill-sides, where they encamped over night, they left hundreds of muskets, and any quantity of clothing, and all kinds of dirty duds.

Bloody garments were scattered here and there, showing that many wounded were carried away. All the signs indicated that they left in great haste. They took the road down the river, and I saw only a few stragglers going over the hills. Your correspondent was the only representative of the Press on the spot, as the rebels retired across the river.

There are various comments upon this termination of the great chase after the rebels. The general feeling is one of disgust and disappointment, that they should have eluded our grasp. All the talk about *bagging* the rebels was mere bragging.

The infantry have been passing through the town cheering and shouting, as if a great victory had been achieved. MCCLELLAN has his headquarters temporarily in this place at Col. MILLER'S. Union flags are flying from all the houses in the town. The houses are all more or less injured by shot and shell. The people on Wednesday retired into their cellars, to escape the deadly missiles. The citizens protested against having their town made the centre of a battle-field, but the only reply the rebels gave was, "Then get up and leave the town." The soldiers are giving cheers for the Stars and Stripes as they go through the town. This is a day of great rejoicing. It is as if a nightmare had been lifted from the breasts of the inhabitants. The rebels broke open the store of WILLIAM CROMER, and stole all his shoes and dry goods before they left. E. S.

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH.

Renewed Excitement in Harrisburgh—Designs of the Rebels—The Truce for Burying the Dead a Ruse—Treacherous Surrender of Harper's Ferry—Damaging Suspicions—The Wounded at Camp Curtin, &c.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURGH, Sunday, Sept. 21, 1862.

The feeling of exultation which pervaded all classes here, at the news of MCCLELLAN'S success at Sharpsburgh, has been considerably damped by a telegraphic dispatch which arrived late last night at headquarters. It was to the effect that MCCLELLAN had crossed the Potomac to the Virginia side, at Williamsport, repulsed the enemy and captured five guns; that he had taken four of these guns to the Maryland side, and was conveying the fifth, when the enemy rallied and retook it, MCCLELLAN retiring to the Maryland side, where he now is, while the enemy is in force opposite.

Some construe this into a proof that our victory was more barren than we imagined; that so far from Pennsylvania being safe, she is still seriously threatened, and that it is quite within rebel daring to attempt recrossing the Potomac, and by suddenly wheeling round, shut our army in precisely the same bend of the river that we so recently had the enemy shut in. The more sanguine class of people, on the contrary, consider it quite impossible that the enemy would dare to make so bold an attempt, and look upon their present movement as nothing but a feint to keep our army employed, to cover the retreat of their main body. A short time will show who is right.

I yesterday conversed with a highly intelligent gentleman of this State, who had just returned from the battle-field. He describes the scene as the most appalling imaginable. He says that the demand of the rebel leaders for an armistice was nothing but a *ruse*—just what the whole country concluded it was when they first heard of its being granted. Our men set honestly and earnestly to work burying their dead in the interval of time, but the rebels, after collecting their dead bodies out of sight, merely piled them up in heaps, *left them unburied*, and spent the precious hours in hurrying across the river! My informant says he could compare the scene to nothing else than the way hogs are to be found piled up in a Cincinnati slaughter-house. This is how they care for the dead.

In the absence of any knowledge whatever as to what *necessity* may have existed for granting such an armistice to the rebel General, it would be unfair, indeed, even to question the correctness of such an admission on the part of Gen. MCCLELLAN. All we know is, that the country has deep cause to regret that any such breathing-time was granted to the enemy, whether from necessity or otherwise. If from necessity, through having run out of ammunition—as many assert—that would argue a great lack of foresight somewhere. If from mere feelings of humanity toward a foe known to be so false, wily and unscrupulous—the country would infinitely rather welcome in our Generals a little of that *deviltry* which has hitherto enabled the rebels so often to reap advantages over us—in preference to all the morality to be found in a saint's calendar. We want success in a crisis like this. A fig for that false humanity which—while scrupulously attending to all the punctilios of military etiquette—yields the palm to our enemies, and loses sight of that far broader inhumanity involved in prolonging this war—thereby adding carnage to carnage, and desolation to desolation. Bull Run Russell read me at the first glance. He said, "*The North is not vindictive enough to succeed.*" and—for once only—he seems to have been right in his conjectures about us.

I am sorry to say that evidences are accumulating of Harper's Ferry having been surrendered to the enemy by the foulest treachery that ever imperiled the fate of a nation. In the Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday, the 20th, appeared a letter from a correspondent signed H., and dated from Frederick, Md. This letter created much sensation, as it openly taxed Gen. MILES with a treasonable surrender of the place. While I have not one word to insinuate against the memory of an officer now dead, and who may have been, for anything I know to the contrary, a truly brave and loyal man, I have certainly heard enough to convince me that Harper's Ferry was treacherously given up to the rebels by *somebody or other*.

I was last evening at the Jones House, in this City, and heard from a gentleman just returned from the battle-field, the following astounding facts. He says that he was given by a Quartermaster of the United States, recently stationed at Harper's Ferry, (a personal friend of his own since boyhood, and a man of the highest respectability) the following account of the part he had himself played in the transaction. Capt. MCGRATH—on terms of great intimacy with this Quartermaster—was in charge of the forces at Maryland Heights, under Col. FORD (of Ohio, I understood) and Gen. MILES. On Saturday the enemy made some manifestation, upon which Capt. MCGRATH sent out two regiments of infantry and scattered them. The day following, when no enemy was in sight, and nobody had the remotest apprehension that so strongly fortified a place could be taken by the enemy, in any force whatever, Col. FORD *commanded Capt. McGrath to spike the guns on Maryland Heights, and throw them down the embankment!* Capt. MCGRATH, astounded at such an order, remonstrated. The order was repeated again and again, and as often prostested against by MCGRATH. At last Col. FORD angrily reminded MCGRATH that he was his superior officer, and insisted that his order should be obeyed. "Then I must have such an order in writing," said MCGRATH, unable longer to resist. *Ford at once wrote out the order.* The guns were spiked and rolled down the hill, and our brave, indignant and disgraced men marched down the hill to Harper's Ferry!

Here the Quartermaster saw his friend MCGRATH and on inquiring the cause of so inexplicable an action, the latter fairly burst into tears. "God only knows," he said, "but here is my order," and he presented FORD'S mandate. The enemy slowly took possession of the place, and for one whole day—Sunday, I believe—neither side held it. Very early on Monday morning the rebels commenced to fire down upon the buildings. The Quartermaster was away only two hours, and at his return the whole of Harper's Ferry and its surrounding strongholds had been disgracefully handed over to the enemy.

Such is the substance of the information given me There may be trifling errors in minor details—for I was unable to take my informant's words down in writing, and quote from memory—but the pith and meaning of the matter you can depend upon. My informant is a gentleman of high legal standing in the State of Pennsylvania, a gentleman known and respected by everybody. He enjoined no silence upon me; on the contrary, assured me that what he said was the theme of common conversation in the army and among all who know the circumstances at Harper's Ferry—a fact I have since fully proved by conversing with our wounded soldiers fresh from the seat of war.

Gen. MILES is dead, but Col. FORD still lives. If Capt. MCGRATH can bring proofs of his innocence, will the country not require the same of Col. FORD? Is *this* damnable case, too, to be thrust aside as unworthy of investigation? and are we to have traitor after traitor put into positions of trust and power merely to more effectually stab at the very vitals of our country in its most confiding moments? Let those beware whom it may concern! The people and the army of these United States can submit to it no longer.

I was at Camp Curtin to-day to visit our wounded men who came in last evening. There are about one hundred of them, and more are hourly expected to arrive. Fortunately there are not over ten or a dozen very serious cases among them. They are at present placed on comfortable beds in fine roomy tents, and one large frame building is already occupied. The long ranges of nice clean beds, with their new coverlids and snowy white linen, present a charming picture of care and attention for our poor wounded and sick. I have witnessed many similar scenes of suffering, but none in which a more scrupulous regard was had to the wants and comfort of the sufferers. Surgeon WILSON, the surgeon in charge, is perpetually busy with his band of assistants and nurses, and Dr. CUYLER, the Medical Director, is actively engaged in administering to every department, aided by Major DAVID MCCORMICK, who is nobly and gratuitously giving up his whole time to the purpose. In one church, this morning, the clergyman publicly announced that there would be no afternoon or evening service, as his congregation could be employed in no holier work than in administering to the suffering defenders of our country. All are striving who shall do most in playing the Good Samaritan, and private families are contributing, in abundance, linen, stores, lint, delicacies, and everything that love and humanity can suggest. In this the ladies—God bless them!—take, as might be expected, a prominent part.

A dispatch came this morning to hurry on troops to Chambersburgh as rapidly as possible—immediately followed by another, counteracting it. We hardly know what to believe; and some idea of the uncertainty of the information reaching us may be gained from the fact that, even at this late hour, intelligent people are warmly discussing whether we *are* or are *not* in possession of Harper's Ferry!

NEMO.

LIST OF WOUNDED ARRIVED AT CAMP CURTIN, HARRISBURGH, SEPT. 20, 1862.

Thomas Brannin, Co. D, 19th Mass.—right hand.
Andrew Vinton, Co. I, 19th Mass.—right hand.
John Hendricks, Co. I, 11th Penn. Res.—left arm.
Rudolph Druivenger, Co. I, 71st Penn.—right thigh.
Corp. Edward Toon, Co. G, 3d Reserve—shoulder.
Wm. Grover, Co. G, 7th Wisconsin—thigh.
John J. Schultz, Co. C, 46th Penn.—left hand.
Clouse Young, Co. G, 19th Indiana—right breast.
Wm. Harding, Co. I, 15th Massachusetts—leg.
Eben S. Dustin, Co. A, 2d Massachusetts—left arm.
John Beers, Co. K, 130th Pennsylvania—left arm.
Jeremiah Hall, Co. A, 2d Mass.—right arm.
Sergt. Wm. P. Parsons, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts—right hand.
2d Sergt. Robert H. Joye, Co. C, 2d Massachusetts—left hand.
Corp. Anson B. Bartlett, Co. D, 2d Mass.—in neck.
Albert F. Tales, Co. E, 2d Mass.—left hand.
Corp. Oscar L. Hamblen, Co. E, 2d Ill. Cav.—horse fell on him.
Wm. R. Bennett, Co. D, 1st R. I. Art.—hand.
David A. Sies, Co. C, 53d Penn.—arms.
Baultus K. Soule, Co. G, 1st Minnesota—hand.
C. T. Widstand, Co. L, Berdan S. S.—thigh.
Amos N. Strong, Co. E, 6th Wisconsin—thigh.
Sergt. N. K. Moley, Co. E, 6th Wis.—bruised leg.
James K. Shaits, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—leg.
Andrew J. Hess, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—hand.
Corp. Austin R. Spencer, Co. G, 7th Mich.—leg.
Peter Biehn, Co. F, 6th Wisconsin—hand.
Corp. H. Sherman, Co. E, 1st Minnesota—elbow.
George Field, Co. F, 1st Penn. Battery—arm.
Joseph Simpson, Co. A, 59th New-York—foot.
Conrad Maul, Co. C., 59th New-York—finger.
J. Hart, Co. A, 145th Penn.—diarrhœa and gen. debil.
Lansen Davis, Co. I, 6th Wisconsin—shoulder.
Corp. Louis Ilse, Co. G, 12th Penn. Cavalry—arm.
John Mulhill, Co. K, 69th Pennsylvania—hand.
Dennis Daly, Co. K, 42d New-York—index finger.
Sergt. James McCormick, Co. B, 59th N. Y.—hand.
A. E. Stowell, Co. K, 7th Michigan—arm.
John H. Starnes, Co. H, 20th Mass.—shoulder.
James H. Parsel, Co. E, 105th New-York—head.
Richard A. Smith, Co. I, 132d Penn.—shoulder.
Hughey Currier, Co. K, 60th New-York—finger.
Jas. J. Maycock, Co. I, 132d Penn.—fracture of jaw.
Henry Krause, Co. E, 3d Wisconsin—breast.
Saml. E. Geers, Co. C, 7th Michigan—neck.
Thos. A. Sweeter, Co. I, 19th Massachusetts—knee.
Corp. Reuten Sherman, Co. D, 6th Wis.—wrist.
James Brooks, Co. D, 7th Pennsylvania—hand.
Samuel Rasher, Co. B, 126th Penn.—rheumatism.
Daniel Gould, Co. B, 69th Pennsylvania—arm.
Corp. Alex. Leech, Co. D, 19th Massachusetts—fore finger shot off.
Henry H. Lamb, Co. H, 49th Pennsylvania—jaw.
Geo. O. Funston, Co. I, 69th Pennsylvania—neck.
James S. Stewart, Co. H, 12th Pennsylvania Reserve—left hand.
Henry Baker, Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania—side.
Hollis H. Chase, Co. A, 20th Massachusetts—finger.
Allen Campbell, Co. F, 12th Penn. Reserve—leg.
William Husson, Co. F, 104th New-York—ankle.
Richard Balls, Co. C, 63d New-York—thigh.
Thomas McIntyre, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—thigh.
Silas Lowery, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—felon in finger.
Wm. Robertson, Co. H, 71st Pennsylvania—breast.
Alfonso W. Myers, Co. B, 6th Wisconsin—elbow.
James Welch, Co. E, 19th Massachusetts—back.
Wm. John Ross, Co. A, 3d Penn. Cavalry—head.
Peter Herrington, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts—elbow.
Gardner Richardson, Co. E, 2d Massachusetts—leg.
James H. Jennings, Co. K, 97th, New-York—arm.
Corp. Peter S. Ugurrine, Co. E, 97th N. Y.—hand.
Morris Glancey, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts—arm.
John Griffith, Co. H, 71st Pennsylvania—arm.
James M. Smith, Co. G, 36th New-York—hand.
Corp. Thomas Clark, Co. B, 4th Art. Battery—hand.
Amos G. Bendick, Co. B, 4th Art. Batt.—hand.
Charles E. Marsh, Co. D, 2d Wisconsin—knee.
Amos Carter, Co. C, 138th Pennsylvania—knee.
George W. Van Horn, Co. G, 138th Penn.—arm.
Timothy Brickley, Co. F, 20th Massachusetts—leg.
Hugh Templeton, Co. K, 7th Penn. Res.—shoulder.
James Malloy, Co. E, 42d New-York—leg.
William Kerrigan, Co. K, 7th Penn. Res.—elbow.
Willoughby Egner, Co. R, 72d Pennsylvania—neck.
John Hines, Co. K, 20th Mass.—calf of leg.
Color-Serg. Thomas Hollis, Co. I, 20th Mass.—arm.
First Serg. Philip Joseff, Co. C, 20th Mass.—leg.
Abraham Hill, Co. L, 72d Pennsylvania—contusion.
Capt. Saml. K. Brown, Co. D, 81st Penn.—leg.
First Lieut. Cyrus Stean, Co. K, 81st Penn.—back.
Frank Flint, Co. H, 7th Michigan—hip.
Sergt. Saml. D. Porter, Co. A, 27th Indiana—hip
George Hotchkiss, Co. G. 7th Michigan—arm.
Henry Churchill, Co. E. 1st Minnesota—knee.
Silas Bradshaw, Co. G, 7th Michigan—cheek.
Benj. F. Early, Co. C, 7th Penn. Reserve—hand.
Samuel P. Mills, Co. F, 128th Pennsylvania—hand.
Sergt. G. W. Keihl, Co. D, 11th Pa.—rheumatism.
John G. Bickel, Co. D, 11th Penn.—rheumatism.
Justus A. Rutherford, Co. A, 102d N. Y.—hand.
Sergt. J. Ritchey, Jr., Co. D, 9th N. Y. M.—head.
Lemuel S. Wintermood, Co. I, 14th Indiana.—hand.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 22.

There is no information here in regard to the condition of affairs in Maryland, The United States Government has complete possession of the telegraph wires from Chambersburgh to Hagerstown.

The Pennsylvania regiments will return to Harrisburgh again at the rate of two a day.

Deputations arrive here by every train, seeking information in regard to sick and wounded.

Travel from Chambersburgh to Hagerstown has been stopped, no person being allowed to go over the railroad without a proper pass.

Gen. GRANT having sufficiently recovered from his late wounds, will leave to-day and proceed to Hagerstown, for the purpose of rejoining his division, now in the field.

HARRISBURGH, Monday, Sept. 22.

The statement that six regiments refused to cross the State line, is without foundation. It is not true that the State of New York offered troops for the purpose of defending Pennsylvania against invasion. No such offer was expected, as Gov. CURTIN felt perfectly competent to protect his State.

The militia forces of Pennsylvania saved, beyond question, the Cumberland Valley, and, possibly, the State Capital from a rebel raid. The Governor of Maryland has rendered his thanks for the prompt assistance our forces have rendered.

A salute of 100 guns will be fired from Capital Hill to-morrow, at noon, in honor of the success of our arms.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BATTLES

Is McClellan a Great General?

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 22, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The force of circumstances, seconded by the reckless valor of our troops, have crowned the arms of the Republic with a sound success; and from this moment we may reassure ourselves that the rebellion must go down.

The Confederates, intoxicated by the strange sacrifice of POPE into their hands at Centreville, and being withal driven to take desperate risks by the poverty of their resources, decided to press too much upon their luck, and consequently made a fatal error. They had hurried toward Washington in the hope of seizing it while comparatively undefended, and being impressed, afterward, with a deep disdain for our generalship, adopted the hair-brained scheme of putting to sea in Maryland, in expectation that the seditious gales and risings of that State, would enable them to sail on, and winter in Philadelphia and New-York. The alternatives of this programme were extreme, for unseconded by Maryland, they must perforce retire, and if intercepted while thus hastening back, might suffer the loss of their entire army. But the demands of hunger, the temptations of success, and the established slowness of our anaconda, decided them to make the throw! This last reliance was probably their leading calculation, and they believed they could at least get a full belly by the raid, and gather from the unravaged fields a week's rations before they were disturbed.

They entered Maryland on the 2d of September, JACKSON going first and LEE following with the main army. They ate the country out like locusts, but the expected rising was a failure; so LEE, feeling that he had sustained a virtual defeat, without any intervention by our forces, had no course left but to withdraw and bear back with him as much provender and spoil as possible.

To provide for his retreat, he sent JACKSON and HILL to Harper's Ferry, and then lingered about Frederick in the hope that the latent influence of his proclamation might still fructify in treason and in troops. Though MCCLELLAN had set out in pursuit of him as early as the 7th, LEE remained at Frederick till the 11th, and then his rear guard yielded to the advance of HOOKER, who entered on the morning of the 12th.

On this very morning Harper's Ferry was attacked by HILL. That place was of the last importance to both armies. Without its protection the rebels would hardly be able to escape, while with it, the Union troops might make the destruction of their army sure. The force we had in that strong position numbered some 13,500 men, 2,000 of whom were cavalry. Col. MILES, who was the officer in command, finding himself attacked in unexpected force, sent couriers to MCCLELLAN, urging him for aid. MCCLELLAN was at Frederick on Saturday the 13th, and it would seem he got the news for we learn, through your paper that on the same date the Government sent him [an urgent inquiry as to the strait of MILES, and that, "in reply to distinct orders from Washington, he at once telegraphed that reinforcements would reach Harper's Ferry *that* night." Now, it happened to be the case that his only two advanced columns, which had been pushed ahead of him from Frederick, were the *corps* under HOOKER, which was to attack Hagerstown, he lights away to the north on the next morning, and the divisions of FRANKLIN, which were *en route* for Crampton's Gap, where they also were to fight the next day. Both of these points were two days' march from Harper's Ferry—indeed, four good days' tramp, at the rate the main army had hunted after LEE. You may, therefore, be in error as to this answer of MCCLELLAN'S, but whether you are or not, we are quite sure MCCLELLAN did not truly appreciate the value of Harper's Ferry. To our mind it was worth his earliest march and the protection of his consolidated army, for with it we could have made a better base of operations than the Confederates did on the following Wednesday, because, in our possession it would have been attended with the advantage of the Pennsylvania troops advancing on the rebel rear, while the forces at Washington would be menacing their left.

LEE, on his part, however, seems to have fully appreciated the importance of Harper's Ferry, for while MILES was sending couriers for reinforcements, he orders JACKSON to unite with HILL and overwhelm MILES, while he stayed the columns of HOOKER and of FRANKLIN with his best divisions. It turned out that this strategy was successful. He obliged HOOKER and FRANKLIN both to fight on Sunday, the 14th, while poor MILES, who was miles and miles away, and pressed by the swarming divisions of JACKSON and HILL together, capitulated on the following morning. This was, by long odds, the heaviest disaster of the war, for it gave the rebels one hundred guns, vast military stores, a pontoon bridge, a safe road home, and virtually struck dead 11,538 of the flower of our troops for the remainder of the war. Compared with the disasters of an ordinary battle the mortal summing up is equal to the loss in killed and wounded inflicted by the conflict of a hundred thousand men, and will probably exceed the number of all our slain in the terrific battles that ensued on the three following days. Those of our citizens well know how to appreciate the blistering shame of that surrender who saw our brave fellows of the Twelfth march up Broadway on Friday last, without a gun among them, and nothing but a naked flag-staff in their hands.

LEE having accomplished this fine achievement, and probably being encouraged by it, to have a trial of strength with the Union army before retiring, now that his power to retreat was sure, ordered JACKSON and all the disposable forces of HILL to come to him; and thus having got the whole of the rebel forces of Virginia together, stretched them along the line of Antietam creek on Tuesday afternoon, in a formidable line of battle. The subsequent day's fight showed that his ground was well chosen. The creek was deep, ran in a crescent toward our forces, almost parallel with the Potomac, and was fordable only at one place to the north, and by a stone bridge, at some three miles distance to the south. MCCLELLAN came up on Tuesday, and formed his plan of battle on the only fashion left him. The simple choice he had, was the wing on which to make his main attack, and he chose the right, for his chief demonstration, as LEE knew he must, in order to gain possession of a projecting piece of wood, which would constantly threaten our right wing. FRANKLIN and SUMNER were to be more toward the center, and were to support and feed the exigencies of our right. FITZ JOHN PORTER was to act as a reserve, while BURNSIDE was to go to the left, force his way over the stone bridge, occupy the attention of the enemy's right, and when HOOKER succeeded in fascinating the main power of the enemy to his position, BURNSIDE was to make a vigorous flank movement, in order to throw the enemy into confusion. In pursuance of this plan, which, though blindly lauded as a flash of genius, was, from the very nature of the ground and position of the enemy, in accordance with the simplest military "A, B, C," Gen. HOOKER was intrusted with the main portion of the action. He forced his way across the upper ford on Tuesday afternoon, steadily obliging the rebels to give ground, and fighting every footstep till darkness settled on the scene.

The hostile soldiers slept so near, that at the first peep of dawn they could actually look into each other's eyes, and, by spontaneous action, each side, on that morning, seized its arms and vehemently recommenced the battle.

It is not our purpose to describe the details of the day; suffice it, that the contest raged fiercely on all sides from morn till night, and only ceased through mutual exhaustion when darkness had set in. On our side, HOOKER had been wounded early in the action, and MANSFIELD had been slain; but we had gained upon the enemy's position, and the advantage of the day remained unmistakably with us. BURNSIDE, it is true, had by the tameness and tardiness of his assault upon the bridge, placed us at one time in exceeding peril; but he worked out of it himself, and the division of FITZ JOHN PORTER was never once required in the action. The plan of the morning had been steadily followed out during the day. There was no strategy, no flashes of genius, no special manœuvering from headquarters.

It was a simple, downright, equal, forward pressure of resistless valor on our part, in which officers and men deserved alike, and which, in its limited display of generalship, is creditable to MCCLELLAN. It must be obvious, however, to every intelligent mind, that he could have followed no other method than he did, and if he be reasonably modest, he must secretly have smiled at the hosannas of those besotted flatterers who, in the servile European style of journalism, have eagerly proclaimed that he deserves the undying gratitude of the country! As if it were not a sufficiently good thing, for a man of his moderate capacity, to have the station and income of a prince, without being thanked on bended knees by the entire people, for the gracious boon of his accepting them!

These are the movements of the first five days. Now, let us examine the result. On Thursday, the 18th, the rebels sent a flag of truce to ask the privilege of burying their dead, but making a mere show of this religious service, they used the opportunity to suddenly abandon their position, and, during the night, retreated in mass across the river. The dispatch of Gen. MCCLELLAN, which announces this result, closes with the sentence: "The enemy is driven back into Virginia. Maryland and Pennsylvania are now safe." He might have added, without any violation of the truth, "and the rebel army is safe also."

The next day's telegram to the Associated Press chronicles the same facts in the following paragraph:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Saturday Morning, Aug. 20.

The rebel army has succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. They commenced to leave about dusk on Thursday evening, and by daylight yesterday morning were all over, except a small rear guard. They saved all their transportation, and carried off all their wounded but 500.

We have nothing beyond this, at the present time of writing, than the fact that the reserve of PORTER reached the Potomac on Saturday; but, after crossing, and capturing a few prisoners from the enemy's rear guard, he was repulsed in force, and necessitated to come back.

And here the performance of the week concludes, and the summing up is, that the rebels have suffered but little at our hands that would not have resulted to them, had they retreated of their own accord. Their losses proceeded mainly from the failure of their own exaggerated expectations, while the battle portion of the drama, counting in the moral annihilation of twelve thousand of our own troops at Harper's Ferry, can scarcely entitle us to claim a victory. Our soldiers and division leaders gained superb triumphs on Sunday, Tuesday and Wednesday, but our leading General has lost the grand opportunity, and LEE may now freely challenge the admiration of the South, by telegraphing exultingly to DAVIS that "*the Army of Richmond is safe.*" In fact, his retreat over the Potomac was a masterpiece, and the manner in which he combined HILL and JACKSON for the envelopment of Harper's Ferry, while he checked our columns at Hagerstown Heights and Crampton Gap, is probably the best achievement of the war. The rapidity of his movements, as well as the perfection of his combinations, contrasts strangely with the marches of MCCLELLAN; and when we behold JACKSON crossing and recrossing the Potomac, at long distances, in four days, we look with surprise at the tardiness of our early movement toward the enemy by a series of marches that barely averaged four or five miles a day. Does any one suppose, for an instant, that POPE, who found sixteen days of fighting out of thirty-five, between Centreville and the Rapidan, would not have found LEE at the end of fifty miles of well-known road in less than ten days? Or can any one believe that NAPOLEON, who is so honored in the adoption of his name by Little MAC, would not have first flung himself upon the base of Harper's Ferry, and selecting the ground which the enemy defended so effectively, have placed his presumptuous foe between two fires, and effectually prevented his retreat?

But the mistakes in the matter are not entirely those of MCCLELLAN. HALLECK could have ordered him what main course to pursue (if MCCLELLAN be not already superior even to his control,) and HALLECK should have made provision for attacking the retreating enemy on the right bank of the Potomac, in case he eluded the forces of MCCLELLAN. His neglect to do so, while he had ample forces for that purpose, (if he supposed it possible for LEE to escape,) is just as gross an error as that of MCCLELLAN, in making a ten-day march to get in front of LEE at Frederick, instead of getting behind him at Harper's Ferry, and obliging him to defend both front and rear.

We thus freely analyse the conduct and capacity of our military leaders, because they obviously challenge it, and because there is a servile disposition being hatched to render them imperial. Moreover, we perceive that the generous and unsuspicious public, inflamed by loyal happiness at results which have fallen to us merely through rebel exhaustion of resources, may heedlessly contribute to the scheme. Thousands cannot even yet bring themselves to comprehend the danger of dictatorship. They say, that in a country so irreverent as this, a military despotism is impossible. It strikes them, that such a mental revolution, with a people free and intelligent as we, would be a miracle not to be accomplished; but do they not see that treason against such a Government as this, is a greater mental marvel than admiration for a conqueror? Everything is possible to a debauched and corrupted public mind, and while any spark of constitutional liberty is still alive, it is worth the watching. Above all things, we wish the Government to remain in the hands of its constituted leaders, and the general management and policy of the campaign to be with the President and his civil counselors. After the scene at Centreville, where the legions of the Republic were betrayed to the enemy by Major-Generals who refused to fight, we are justly jealous of West Point, and we do not want its hand in the policy or settlement of the campaign. It is too largely represented on the rebel side to be safely trusted in that way, and the amenities and courtesies between its representatives in either army has already sufficiently amazed and perturbed the people. What we *do* want, is a full understanding with it, through a keen investigation of the late treason at Bull Run; and in the meantime, we want a leader from the President, who is equal to the spirit of our troops. We want no more caution, no more solemn, snail-like strategy. Our army has recently proved itself the finest ever seen on earth. It requires a leader who knows how to march, who has a stomach for fighting, and fast following up, and its motto should be that of the first NAPOLEON—"*Audace, toujours audace.*" GEO. WILKES.

[Advertisement.]

THE FALL STYLE OF HAT.—KNOX has hit the public fancy to a nicety in his last production, and those who desire to see how elegant and becoming a hat can be made, have only to visit the store of the popular manufacturer, No. 212 Broadway, and examine it. Those who want a good hat must seek for it at KNOX'S. He will sell such an article as cheap as any one in town.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW ARTICLE OF AMERICAN EXPORT.—Among the shipments to Europe per steamer *Hammonia*, sailing on Saturday last, were two Grand Pianos, for Bucharest, Moldavia, and a square piano for Hamburgh, all from the factory of STEINWAY & SONS, in this City.

[Advertisement.]

Volunteers for the army should not leave the City until supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. For sores, scurvy, wounds, small-pox, fevers and bowel complaints these medicines are the best in the world. Every French soldier uses them. Only 25 cents per box. 211

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 22—*In steamship Etna, from Liverpool*—Miss Cordier, L. Charles, L. Lewis and lady, Miss C. Coghlson, Mrs. Mary Gannon, F. Pauly, H. B. Barney and lady, Mrs. E. Hamley, N. Smith, Mrs. Small, Mrs. Perrin, Miss Wells, Miss L. Hyde, Miss M. D. Arey, Mrs. Holgate, Jas. Walton, E. S. Thompson and lady, M. Jewett, Mrs. John Tuttle and son, Harry Golton, Mr. Wells, John Greyston, Arthur McCormack, H. Simmons, O. J. Marvin, E. Morris, S. Johnson, Mr. Corsen, F. W. Wilah, Mr. Herricol and lady, M. Young, D. Webster, Geo. Gardiner, Charles Eastmeal, F. N. J. Johnston, Chas. Lerits, H. A. Small, W. H. Boyd, W. H. Reese, G. D. McCullen, Mr. Fenaguen and lady, Mrs. Peacock, Rev. James O'Leary, Rev. Daley F. Moretta, J. C. Parks, Wm. Smith, Rev. Dr. Parker, T. R. Smith, Mr. Francis, Mr. Lieving, Rev. Jas. Hasty, Mrs. Catharine Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 48 | Sun sets.... 5 57 | Moon sets.... — —
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook, 7 12 | Gov. Island, 8 01 | Hell Gate.... 9 23

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Sept. 22.

Cleared.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, D. Ballou.
Ships Alleghanian, Barstow, Baltimore, Nesmith & Son; Wizard, Dearborn, London, Starbuck & Co.; Seth Sprague, Tyson, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; F. Pirandello, (Ital.,) Pirandello, Cadiz, John E. Devlin; John Bunyan, Carver, Liverpool, Walah, Carver & Chase; Havelock, Young, Panama, Nesmith & Sons.
Barks Leroy, Coleman, Boston, Jas. E. Ward & Co; Malina, Benner, Havre, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Harvest Home, Dickey, Glasgow, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Mattie Metcalf, Ames, Gloucester, Metcalf & Duncan; Gan Eden, Reed, New-Orleans, I. B. Gager; Albion Lincoln, Bibber, Cardenas, H. S. Vining.
Brigs Catharine Rogers, Hatton, Boston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Los Amigos, (Br.,) Johnson, Lagunayra, Josiah Jex; Eurus, Parsons, Philadelphia, F. Talbot & Co.
Schooners Valhalla, Lord, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Mary E. Pierce, Shea, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; John Nelson, (Br.,) Nelson, Maitland, N. S., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Plenty, Hamilton, Philadelphia, master; J. V. Thompson, Grover, St. George, N. B., J. Leaycraft; John W. Bell, Hoyt, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Mary Porter, Freethey, Oporto, Thompson & Hunter.

Arrived.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, Sept. 10, via Queenstown 11th, at 4½ P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. 18th inst., lat. 48 20, lon. 68 10, saw a large iceberg.
U. S. steam transport New-Haven, Lampman, Fortress Monroe 6 ds., in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.
U. S. steam transport S. R. Spaulding, Howes, Norfolk 26 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins.
Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.
Steamer Mars, Nichols, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.
Ship Athena, (Brem.,) Schelling, London 31 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Ship Gen. Putnam, (new, of Boston,) Baleson, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master.
Ship Connecticut, (Br., of Liverpool,) Speddon, Liverpool 39 ds., with coal to Thos. Richardson.
Ship Lalla Rookh, (of Richmond,) Fulton, Bordeaux 41 ds., via Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Brown & Benner.
Bark John Phyfe, Sherwood, Glasgow 35 ds., with mdse. to Thos. Dunham. Had strong S. W. gales to the Banks; since, light winds and calms. Aug. 24, Randolph Decker, seaman, fell from the fore-yard to the deck and was killed.
Bark Union, (of Boston,) Davis, Cardiff 40 ds., with railroad iron to order.
Bark Enea, (Ital.,) Cupurro, Cardiff 43 ds., with coal to Kunhardt & Co.
Bark Dominica, (Aust.,) Chiavelli, London 42 ds., in ballast to order.
Bark Heron, (Br., of Sunderland,) Hutchinson, Gloucester 38 ds., in ballast to master.
Bark G. W. Horton, (of Rockland,) Sleeper, Cardiff 35 ds., with coal to Walsh, Carver & Chase.
Bark Jenny Lind, (Russ.,) Fontall, London 42 ds., in ballast to order.
Brig Canoe, (Hamb.,) Alexandersen, Laguna Aug. 21, with log